









SIMPLIFY TAX RETURN IS CALL  
IN HEARINGS AT WASHINGTONMr. Garner Sees Trend Toward One Rate for Normal and  
Surtax Schedules on Individual Incomes—Board  
of Tax Appeals Opposes Budget Cut

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Public thought is drifting toward the proposal for establishing one rate for individual income taxes, doing away with the distinction between normal and surtaxes, it was declared at the hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee by John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas and ranking Democrat on the committee.

While Dr. Joseph J. Klein of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, was on the stand urging repeal of the estate tax and the capital stock tax in the new revenue law, the question of eliminating the present distinction between normal and surtaxes was brought up by Isaac Bacharach (R.), Representative from New Jersey. Several members of the committee favor the proposal which it is claimed would simplify tax returns.

A. W. Gregg, solicitor of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, who appeared as a witness the previous day, urged repeal of the capital stock tax, congressional definition of tax compromise cases and those involving mineral discovery and depreciation, amending of the law to permit small corporations to make individual returns as in a partnership, and for partnerships to file consolidated returns as in the case of corporations.

## Warnings of Revenue Loss

Warning of considerable loss of revenue under this system was given the committee by Garrard B. Winston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who followed Mr. Gregg on the stand. William R. Green (R.), Representative from Iowa and chairman of the committee, indicated his belief that the depreciation allowances for mineral discoveries, written into the Revenue Act as a wartime measure, should be eliminated entirely in the new bill.

The committee has sent to the Treasury a request for information on the cost of collecting various classes of taxes. It is anticipated that the Treasury stand against the proposal for exemption of incomes under \$5000 will be reflected in the data submitted, bringing to a head the dispute over exemption of the lower incomes in which Mr. Garner appears as the chief opponent of this Treasury policy. Democratic sentiment for tax reduction through increased exemptions, as opposed to the Treasury program for reduction of surtaxes, is expected to lead to a keen contest, when the bill is brought on the floor of the House.

## Rebates for Losses

Another important point to be decided by the committee, and on which there are sharply differing opinions, as disclosed at the hearing, is the proposal for retroactive opinions, allowing rebates for business losses suffered in 1920, in the same way that the previous law allowed deductions for the period of financial depression in 1918 and 1919. Estimates of possible losses to the Treasury through rebate of taxes for

## World News in Brief

Havana, Cuba (AP)—An air mail service for Cuba is to be established shortly, William Field, president of the American Chamber of Commerce for Cuba, told the directors of the chamber. He said he had been assured of this recently during an interview with William I. Glover, Third Assistant Postmaster-General in Washington.

Pittsburgh (AP)—The University of Pittsburgh's 52-story Cathedral of Learning, a structure of glistening limestone 850 feet above the Oakland district of Pittsburgh, will be visible for a distance of about 22 miles in all directions. The cathedral will house practically all the activities of the university.

San Pedro, Calif. (AP)—The 136-foot racing schooner Katona II, three-time winner of the King's Cup at Cowes, Eng., made her way into the harbor here, battered by heavy seas and gales, her sails ripped to shreds. She was 71 days out from New York on a voyage that covered approximately 7100 miles.

Washington (AP)—Scott Turner of Lansing, Mich., who has just been appointed director of the Bureau of Mines, is a mining engineer of wide experience. He succeeds Dr. H. Foster Bain, who resigned shortly after the recent transfer of the bureau from the Interior to the Commerce Department.

Washington (AP)—Entrance of America into the World Court of International Justice was urged in a resolution presented to the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, in session here, and along with other resolutions submitted by the international committee, it was referred without comment to the general board committee.

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ASK YOUR GROCER

Gone may at their option be made 75 days after the close of their fiscal year and require a complete and formal return not later than 150 days after the close of such year, provided that there be paid at the time of filing such tentative return not less than one-fourth of the total estimated tax.

PAINLEVE AGAIN  
HEADS CABINET

(Continued from Page 1)

hours the Premier had fixed for the completion of his task.

"For once, M. Painlevé was really ahead of time," remarked one of his colleagues, who added: "That fact augurs well for the combination, although the fate of revamp, cabinets is to live a short and hectic life."

The new Cabinet is received generally with suspended judgment, everybody apparently waiting to see what M. Painlevé is able to do as Finance Minister, which portfolio he has taken in addition to the Premiership. The combination as it stands is regarded as containing a new element of strength, and whether the departure of M. Caillaux proves an element of weakness is what political circles and the general public are waiting for.

## New Undersecretaries

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies, which had been called to meet today, held only perfunctory sessions, and adjourned until next Tuesday to hear the declaration of the new ministry.

Undersecretaries of state in the new ministry were named as follows:

President of the Council, Aimé Bérthod.  
Merchant Marine, Charles Danieles.  
War, M. Ossola.  
Aeronautics, M. Laurent-Eynac.  
Devastated Regions, Jammy Schmidt.  
Technical Education, Paul Benazet.  
High Commissioner of Housing, M. Levasseur.

## Members of New Cabinet

## Presented to the President

PARIS, Oct. 29 (AP)—At 5 o'clock this morning after a laborious task throughout the night, Paul Painlevé succeeded in completing a Cabinet combination. Subject to last minute modifications the new Ministry is constituted as follows:

Premier and Minister of Finance, Paul Painlevé.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aristide Briand.  
Minister of Justice, Camille Chauvigné.  
Minister of the Interior, A. Schrameck.  
Minister of Works, Anatole de Monzie.

Minister of War, Edouard Daladier.  
Minister of Marine, Emile Borel.  
Minister of Commerce, Daniel Vincent.  
Minister of Agriculture, Jean Duran.  
Minister of Instruction, Yvon Delbos.  
Minister for the Colonies, Leon Perrier.  
Minister of Labor, Antoine Laroque.  
Minister of Pensions, Louis Ate-riou.

The task of recruiting the new Cabinet kept M. Painlevé steadily at work all night. First of all, he spent much energy in trying to induce the former Premier, M. Herriot to take his place and form a cabinet, or at least to assume a portfolio in his Ministry. M. Herriot continued his refusal.

The Cabinet contains a new portfolio, that of Minister of Budget, which will be filled by Georges Bonnet, former Undersecretary of State to the President of the Council. The portfolio of Commerce in the new Ministry was declined by both Charles Chaumet and Louis Loucheur. There was a strong rumor in political circles this afternoon that the Premier would later name M. Chaumet governor of the Bank of France.

## Tax at Payment Time

"4. Provide in the act that in the case of the sale of goods or property where all or parts of the payments therefor are deferred, that only such part of the payments received as represent profit shall be returned as taxable income and be taxed in the year in which such payments are received.

"5. Amend Section 221 in such manner as to require no holding at the source in all cases other than where the income of aliens is concerned.

"6. Provide in the act that corporations and partnerships may deduct from their income donations made to religious, charitable or educational organizations on the same basis as individuals are permitted to make such deductions.

"7. Provide by amendment to Sections 227 and 241 that tentative returns of partnerships and corpora-

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FIFTH AT VINE CINCINNATI

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION  
MAY HAVE LEGISLATIVE AGENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

ing transformation. I am using the term parent to include all who are working to build up the lives of children.

Not long ago fear dominated human relations. It dominated all our education. That is passing out; it is no longer a motive to be used with children. They are unafraid, this new generation. We are watching some of the birth-pangs of the New Freedom—a freedom that knows no fear. Four inhibits, destroys, represses; it does not create. To be leaders in this new time we must seek a way of motivating the new generation. The parent and teacher are being awakened to the deep significance of childhood and the responsibility of leadership—so big and so splendid that all must work together for its fulfillment.

I laugh when I hear persons say the world is going to pieces. The new generation is climbing higher than you and I shall ever see; its reaching heights we may not know.

The true leader is the one that goes just a few steps ahead, not the one that dashes around the corner, for that person is lost and the crowd will follow somebody else. The leader must be able to make tangible and real the needs of the present; if he exceeds the people's understanding he loses his power. This holds true from the kindergarten up. If the child learns slowly, the knowledge is his. And the knowledge that really helps the child is gained by his being aroused from within; it is not imposed from without. So the leader is one that is able to make the child want to do the thing sought of him. The pupil must be comfortable, happy and interested to meet this requirement.

There is no substitute for parent-hood with a child in the first five, six or seven years; nothing that can

take the place of spending one's own time with the child in an intimate, enlightened, constructive way.

Teachers used to assume an autonomy of their own. They did not want to give parents a look-in. That is done away with. Parents and teachers have come together. Teachers want to know the whole child, and if he is not getting on well they want to know why. They seek for harmonious relations. The first property of life is sensitivity—sensitivity and response.

The leader is no longer content to pull the child up to a footing equal with him; he feels the new force awake in the world, the new duties and responsibilities for which this generation must be made ready; he leads the pupil in a constructive and illuminating way as far as he can, and sets him free with a great vision.

DEWEY HALL TO BE REPLACED  
NORTHFIELD, Vt., Oct. 29 (AP)—An administration building larger than Dewey Hall which was burned last Saturday will be built at Northfield University, it was announced today after a meeting of trustees. Immediate construction of a three-story building was authorized.

NEW JACSON COLLEGE  
DEAN IS HONOR GUEST

The Tufts College Women's Club will open its year on Nov. 5 with a reception in honor of Edith R. Bush newly elected dean of Jackson College, at the home of Dean and Mrs. Gardner C. Anthony, 14 Professors Row, Tufts College. Mrs. Marthe B. Rogers, pianist, and Miss Marion Frost, cellist, will play a short program.

Wives of the faculty members of Tufts College compose the club membership. New officers follow: Mrs. Edwin H. Wright, president; Mrs. Elton F. Chase, vice-president; Mrs. Frank E. Seavey, secretary; Mrs. George S. Miller, treasurer; Mrs. Leo R. Lewis, and Mrs. Herbert V. Neal, directors.

\$2 BASIS FOR PENNOK OIL  
NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Pennok Oil declared a 50-cent quarterly dividend, placing the issue on a \$2 per annum basis, compared with \$1.50 formerly. The dividend is payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 30.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PROFIT  
Aug. 31, 1925, reports net profit of \$4,481,686 after depreciation, interest and federal tax, compared with \$3,562,607 in the previous year.

GREATER SOFT COAL  
USE IN RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 29 (AP)—Bituminous coal is coming into use here, according to the report of fuel conditions in Rhode Island, made public yesterday by Secretary of State Sprague; 217,000 tons more of soft coal have been received so far this year than at any time during 1924, and the supply is sufficient for the winter.

The kind of soft coal consumers are demanding is what is called "run of the mine," a variety containing many lumps and approved by the New England Governors' Fuel Committee. Capt. George H. Webb, Rhode Island Fuel Administrator, reports dealers are co-operating with the governors' committee in buying soft coal of the kind recommended for use in the home.

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## STANDARDS OF HONEST VALUE

So impressive are certain facts underlying the goodness and value of Dodge Brothers product, that everyone who contemplates the purchase of a motor car will do well to keep them clearly in mind:

Dodge Brothers, during the past eleven years, have built and sold more than one million four hundred thousand motor cars—and more than 90% of these cars are still in service. This record requires no comment. It stands impressively alone in motor car history.

It has never been Dodge Brothers policy to build yearly models. When an improvement, that is really an improvement, is discovered, it is made at once. Their slogan, "Constantly Improved But No Yearly Models" is familiar the world over.

Dodge Brothers build one chassis and only one. This policy materially lowers manufacturing cost. It also enables Dodge Brothers engineers to concentrate their entire time and thought on the betterment of this one type.

Dodge Brothers have never had an "off year" or an "off car." This is because they have never used the public as a testing ground for "new models" or lowered the quality of their product in the slightest degree. Every change has been an improvement on the original design.

Dodge Brothers pioneered in building the first all-steel open car and the first all-steel closed car. These epochal developments have saved Dodge Brothers owners many millions of dollars by materially prolonging motor car life and by effecting marked economies in manufacture. This construction has also reduced incalculably the danger from accident and fire.

Dodge Brothers sell directly through their dealers to the purchaser. There are no sectional distributing agencies to increase the cost of distribution and the cost of the car.

Dodge Brothers have never given so-called "free service." The car is sold at a fair and honest price. Nothing is added by the manufacturer to this original purchase price to pay for service that the owner may never need.

Dodge Brothers Dealers were pioneers in adopting the flat rate service system. By this system, the owner knows in advance what any service job will cost. There are no unpleasant surprises in his bills.

The sturdiness and long life of Dodge Brothers Motor Car is reflected in its resale value. Comparatively few Dodge Brothers Motor Cars are advertised in the resale columns of the newspapers. The values they bring testify unanswerably to their goodness—and the public's belief in their goodness.

And now—Dodge Brothers announce a new and attractive Credit-Purchase Plan, in operation throughout the United States. This plan permits a low first payment, with subsequent payments extended over a long period of time at a minimum credit charge. So favorable to the purchaser is this arrangement that practically anyone can now own a Dodge Brothers motor car without financial inconvenience.

The time has passed when transient novelties can lead a thoughtful buyer to overlook the great essentials of motor car worth. A few of these essentials, outlined above, go far to explain why Dodge Brothers name is accepted, the world over, as the hall mark of dollar-for-dollar value.

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Myra's Victory

By ANNA NELSON REED

THERE'S a new girl in our room at school. She is Barbara Porter, as she seated herself at the dinner table, and as she made the remark, she laughed.

Now Barbara's laugh, at a rule, was a very engaging and infectious one. It curled and rippled like a brook over stones and was full of sweetness and merriment, but this laugh was not at all like that. It was a sneering sort of a laugh and her lips curled in a quite unpleasant way.

This was so unusual that everyone looked at her. Even her brother Sam, who was accustomed to devote himself to the business in hand at the table, paused long enough in eating his soup to inquire: "What's the matter with her?" "The matter?" repeated Barbara: "Wait till you see her!" And again that disagreeable laugh.

"Are you making fun of her, Barbara, because she is not good looking?" Mrs. Porter's gentle voice had a touch of severity in it and Barbara colored, but defended herself warmly. "Mother, you simply couldn't help laughing if you saw her," she exclaimed. "Her hair is the color of hay and she wears it in two roundish pigstails, tied with red ribbons, and her eyes are like shoe buttons, they're so small, and she has a kind of a square face and a big mouth, and her clothes—"

"That will do, Barbara—I thought you were a kind-hearted girl, but it is a very cruel thing to laugh in the way you did at a poor child who cannot help it if she is not pretty, and who probably has never been taught to control her hair becomingly or dress well."

## A Forlorn Little Figure

"I don't see why it's cruel if she doesn't know it," muttered Barbara, but her voice sounded guilty and her mother's ears were keen.

"Are you sure she doesn't suspect that you and the other girls are making fun of her?" she asked, and her daughter did not find much to say in reply to this, as the memory of a forlorn little figure walking away from school rose before her, and she and two or three of her mates standing meanwhile at the door, whispering and giggling with suppressed merriment.

"Mother's right, Bab," said her father, as they rose from the dinner table. "But I guess you were just thoughtless, and you won't laugh at the poor girl any more, will you?" Barbara didn't answer, but she rubbed her cheek against the big, kind hand which had laid on her shoulder, and she knew he understood.

Next morning Barbara started for school earlier than usual, not waiting for Sam. She was indeed in such good luck this morning that she was not joined by any of her friends, who often caught up with her on the way, and was alone when she came to the school building. Just as she was mounting the steps she caught sight of the "new girl" approaching and instinctively hastened her pace, though she felt a little twinge of self-reproach as she did so.

The truth was, Barbara did not wish to be seen in the company of such an odd-looking creature, and disregarded the fact that the latter must have noticed how she hurried up the last few steps and into the school.

"The Building of the Ship"

Myra Simmons (this was the new girl's name) had appeared at school during the latter part of the afternoon of the day before and had not been called upon to recite. Today, however, after the opening exercises, the reading lesson was announced, and Myra was asked to read the closing passage of Longfellow's "Building of the Ship"—and here let me quote from Barbara's report made to her mother that night:

"We've been reading that thing (thus she respectfully alluded to the poem) most of the week, and of course the last part is the best and Miss North has tried us all at it. Nobody seemed to read it to suit her and some—yes, like Polly Bradford and Susan and even the boys—why, they read just like wood and honestly, they're hardly any in the class who can really read—at least, that's what I think now. I didn't know enough to think so till today."

"You never heard anything like it, Mother! Usually we don't pay much attention to the reading (that's why we're all such dummies at it, I suppose) and I was just attending when Myra began, but she hadn't read two lines before I sat up and began to take notice, and everyone in the room was staring at her, and Miss North was so surprised she forgot to tell us not to turn round. And honestly, Mother, before she got through I felt so queer and worked up, somehow, that my eyes got all watery, and when she read that last part about 'Are all with these—are all with these!' why you felt as if you'd got to get up and cheer for something, you wanted so much to do something for your country! Mary Turner just gulped right out loud and some of the rest of us felt like it. Then Myra sat down and there was a kind of a sigh all over the room."

Laurels for Myra

"Miss North never said a word for a moment but just looked at Myra, and poor Myra sat with her head down, looking quite red and ashamed, everyone was staring at her so. Miss North swallowed hard and said we wouldn't have any more reading today but would have the geography lesson. And Mother, do you know it was the same all the way through. That girl is splendid at everything. She doesn't try to show off at all, either. She's so shy she can't seem to say anything outside her lessons."

"I made up my mind I was going to try to make friends with her at recess, but she stayed at her seat and one of the girls said she heard her say to Miss North that she would rather not go out. And after school she dashed home so quick nobody had a chance to speak to her. But I don't care now how quick she looks. I'm going to get acquainted with her. I want to know what she's like."

Myra, however, repeated what Barbara called "the vanishing act" next day, and the latter felt it to be particularly unfortunate that she had to

stay after school to make up some spelling. That it was that she was alone when she started for home, and as she turned the corner of the schoolhouse she caught a glimpse of the faded green gingham with red polka dots, which had helped to make its way so unpleasantly conspicuous on her first appearance in their midst. Barbara lost no time in crossing the playground and investigating the sheltered corner where Myra crouched, her face hidden in her hands, and she was shocked to perceive that the girl was crying not noisily, but with violence nevertheless, and being much touched by this unexpected sight, for which she felt she was probably partly to blame, she immediately plumped down on the ground beside her weeping schoolmate and gave her an impulsive embrace.

"Don't cry, please don't cry!" she cried. "I'm afraid we were some of us horrid to you the first day, but we're going to make up for it, and when we get acquainted you'll find we're really quite decent—I know you will!"

Myra couldn't answer her at first, but soon Barbara's comforting assurances and pettings and pattings had the desired effect and she got up, smoothed down her clothes and begged pardon for being "so foolish." But warmly insisted that she was not foolish, and being very repentant, it was not long before she broke down the other girl's shy defenses. She even boldly asked the comforted Myra to come home to supper with her the next day, but as she looked so frightened at the idea, Barbara compromised by inviting herself to visit Myra instead.

Mrs. Porter looked rather doubtful when Barbara told her of this arrangement. "Are you sure, Myra, you want to go to her home, Bab dear?" she inquired. "Habit's not better wait till she really asks you?"

## Barbara Decides

"Why, but Mother," expostulated her daughter, "if I waited for her to ask me I'd never go there at all—she's so shy! Her mother must help smiling. And it is absolutely necessary that you go there at once!" she queried. Barbara nodded her curly head vigorously. "Yes," she replied, "I think it is," and Mrs. Porter, being one of those mothers who allow their children (within certain limitations) to try out their own convictions, said no more.

Accordingly, the next night after school Barbara and Myra started off for the home of the latter. Bab did not gaily, but Myra looking rather troubled and preserving her usual silence. At last, however, making a great effort and flushing furiously, she broke in on an enthusiastic account which her friend was giving of a picnic lately enjoyed.

"Bab," she said, "wait a minute—I must tell you—" then stopped. Bab looked at her curiously. "Well, what is it you were going to tell me?" Myra made another effort. "Our house—" she began hesitatingly, "I know you'll think it's funny and untidy and queer—" then she paused again.

"Why, that won't make any difference," cried Barbara. "I think it will be all the more interesting! I never would keep things tidied up if Mother didn't make me—". Here the other interrupted again. "You don't understand," she said, "I do tidy up before I go to school and after, but in between it does get so untidy. You see, there are the twins—"

"Twins!" Bab exclaimed with delight. "Why, how perfectly lovely! I didn't tell me about the twins! What are they—boys or girls?"

"Boys," answered Myra. "They're nearly four years old, and you have no idea of the things they think of doing. And Mother, Bab, turning to her companion and speaking very earnestly, "Mother is beautiful and kind and good, but she has her work to do and she hasn't time to take care of the kids, and the kids do all I can on Saturdays and Sundays and other days, but I have to study part of the time. Mother says I must and I want to anyway. Mother used to teach me at home, but she wanted me to go to school now. She says I ought to know other girls, and oh, she will be so glad if you will be my friend. Are you my friend, Bab?"

"Of course, I am!" cried Barbara, "and I shall be ever so glad to see your mother and the twins." "She was pleased when I told her you were coming," said Myra, "but she—"

"You know, she is thinking of her work most of the time, and she may not talk to you very much. You won't mind that, will you?" "Not a bit," responded Bab promptly, "and I'll just love to play with the twins."

## [To Be Continued]

## Halloween Puzzle

Place other words for the following in a column:

1. A monkey. 2. Sport. 3. A girl's name (in "Little Women"). 4. One who watches others secretly. 5. Long strips of wood used for gliding over snow. 6. Dull, indistinct. 7. A number.

The central letters spell something that is much in demand at Halloween.

The letters at the left of the center will form words to fill the following blanks: I think—

Those at the right will fill these blanks: I have—

The letters at right and left taken together will form words to fill these blanks:

Offentimes—people—  
Halloween is a—

The key to the puzzle published Oct. 22:

1. These scissors seem as sharp as swords. 2. They thought that it took them two minutes but instead it took ten. 3. Rats rarely roam around where corn or other grains are scarce. 4. Nine men own nine nags. 5. All elderly people will call "hocus" when they see a witch. 6. Baby lambs gambol about babbling brooks nibbling herbs. 7. Many farm animals seem calm amid storms. 8. Dead and deeds done gladden days and add hidden reward.

## TWO YOUNG INDIAN PRINCES



The Youthful Maharajah of Jhondpur and His Brother, as They Appeared at the Time of Leaving India to Study in England. Jhondpur is One of the Principal Rajput States.

## Travelogues by Letter

Randall Watson to His Class Paper, The Clarion

Calcutta, India.

Dear Classmates:

We are homeward bound. Tomorrow we sail for Rangoon, the capital of Burma. It is a three-day voyage from Calcutta. When I see you again, I shall be able to state from personal experience that the earth is round. We are having a wonderful trip, but I surely shall be glad to see all of you again. I have learned to play cricket and polo, but I prefer baseball and football any day.

Through a book of someone's impressions on the place is like having an animated conversation about it. You will find yourself saying to the author: "That is fine, shake hands! I quite agree with you. You certainly had your eyes open while you were in this place." Or perhaps you will say, "By no means, my dear fellow. I have been there myself and I heartily disagree with you." The family have some lively discussions when we read aloud.

I have marked on a map all the places in India we have visited. On the north we have been to Khyber Pak, the entrance to Afghanistan. It is a narrow, natural pass through the mountains, rugged and wild. It is guarded by the Khyber Rifles and is only open on certain days for convoys of camels, donkeys, sheep and horses, and caravans of wandering people. The men are enveloped in folds upon folds of heavy white material. Wonderful tales could be written about this place. It can be very cold here. Only half of India is in the Tropics, you know.

Then we were on the southernmost point, Cape Comorin, where there is no question about its being in the Tropics. And east to Karachi on the border of the desert of Beluchistan. Karachi is an important seaport and many ships go there rather than to Bombay. And now we are going to Burma on the east.

We visited the new capital at Delhi, which is really the ancient capital. The British made Calcutta their capital, but now have abandoned it for Delhi (pronounced Dely). Isn't it astonishing how capitals move about these days? I have just discovered that Moscow has been made the capital of Russia. It would require a book to tell of the splendors of past dynasties still to be seen at Delhi.

The native states interested me most. Each has a ruling chief and all the trappings of a small kingdom. You just ought to have seen me hobnobbing with princes. They wrote in my autograph album and gave me their photographs. When a ruling prince arrives at a state affair, he is given a salute of so many guns according to his rank. Three of these have a salute of 21 guns—the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Mysore and the Gaekwar of Baroda. The Maharajah of Udaipur and others have 19 guns. Others have 17 and so on down to 3, I believe.

Hyderabad is the largest state—82,988 square miles and a population of 12,471,370. It has its own postage, currency and army. The former Nizam had a court equaling the Arabian Nights in splendor, but the present Nizam is simple in his tastes, they say. It is a Muhammadan state, so we were state guests. We didn't have a very thrilling time there, for we were at a hotel and felt very much like regular tourists.

But in Mysore! We had a wonderful time in Mysore! To begin with we were put up at a grand guest house called Government House, where the King and Queen of England were entertained when they were in India as the Prince and Princess of Wales. You see Daddy had letters to the Maharajah, so we were state guests. His Highness sent word that he would receive us at his stables the first morning. This rather surprised us, but we found that this was where he usually received his guests. He was dressed like an American or Englishman, except that he wore earrings and a turban. Several chairs were placed on a handsome carpet in the court of the stables and here the Maharajah received guests and officials.

You see he loves animals so much and his stables are finer than most houses. After a few minutes conversation he invited us to visit the palace. I enjoyed seeing the stables more, for the horses were the most beautiful creatures I had ever seen.

Then we went to the elephant stables. There was a baby elephant named Alouka. As an animal he is an animal able to live both on land and in the water.

With best wishes from your classmate, Randall Watson.

## Who Knows?

1. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court?
2. Who is the British Foreign Secretary?
3. What is the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?
4. Who wrote "Kim"?
5. How is rubber obtained?

Answers to last week's questions:

1. Locarno is in Switzerland.
2. "Max" is applied to anything belonging to the Isle of Man. 3. The lady of Fanny is famous for its high tide.
4. Moe, Joe, Beth and Amy were characters in "Little Women."
5. An animal able to live both on land and in the water.

## Current Events

## A Test for the League

THE League of Nations has just been called upon to exercise its authority in a disturbance between Greece and Bulgaria. It is a moment big with opportunity and responsibility, for the League has now to prove whether it can do what it has been set up to do—prevent war.

The Council of the League (which must be distinguished from the Assembly) met on Monday to decide what was to be done. There were present: Austen Chamberlain of Great Britain, Aristide Briand of France, and a representative from each of the following countries: Italy, Japan, Sweden, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Uruguay, Brazil, and Spain. These nations are the present members of the Council—Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan being the permanent members. Greece and Bulgaria each sent a representative to state their case.

It was felt by the Council that any feebleness would be disastrous, and a decisive order was sent to both countries. Each was to withdraw troops from the territory of the other immediately. Sixty hours was given as the time limit, and Great Britain, France, and Italy asked their officers on the spot to report whether the order was carried out. It is hoped and expected that this order will be obeyed and that Bulgaria and Greece will both bow to the League's authority.

## England's Future

Sir Robert Horne, at one time British Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the guest of honor at the dinner given by the Pilgrims of the United States at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York. Sir Robert spoke of labor difficulties in Great Britain and of the knotty problem of unemployment, but he was full of hope for the future.

"When these vicissitudes are over," he said, "I have not the slightest doubt that our people will emerge from them a stronger and more capable people and better able to deal with the opportunities which the world provides for them." And then he added one source of strength and comfort.

"I see a great movement for hurrying on the plans to make co-operation between England and her dominions more effective in a way than ever before."

that normal times and old prejudices would never allow to be done." Of England, he added, "I always gains by its misfortunes. It emerges stronger always from struggles. Its greatest achievements are still to come."

## The Hall of Fame

The colonnade of the library building of New York University is known as the Hall of Fame. Here are to be found bronze tablets and busts of many famous Americans, and new names are added every five years. Anyone may propose these names, but a committee votes upon them. One of these elections has just taken place, and John Paul Jones, the first famous commander of the United States Navy, and Edwin Booth, the greatest of American actors, were nominated by the committee and approved by the senate of the university.

These two men were chosen from a list of 27 names. Here are some of them: Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, Noah Webster, General Sheridan, Walt Whitman, William Penn, William Lloyd Garrison and Paul Revere. How many of you could answer a "Who Knows?" question about each of these?

## Strawberry Growing

ARE you studying ways and means to earn money for next summer's vacation, or to save a few dollars to your savings?

You may find an answer in gardening, and specifically, in strawberries. Even if you have only a small back yard, there will doubtless be enough space for plants that will keep your table well supplied throughout the strawberry season; while a more substantial plot will yield enough to sell to your neighbors and friends.

Strawberry culture is as easy as it is interesting and can be profitably undertaken by even very young children. First of all it is necessary to have good sturdy plants which may be obtained from reliable dealers. The ever-bearing varieties are popular with some people, because with the return of cool weather in late August and early September new berries appear on the vines in sufficient quantity to make a welcome addition to the breakfast table on several mornings.

Measure the plot of ground you have available for the berries, and make a small plan on paper, showing that the plants are to be 12 inches apart. This will enable you to order exactly the number you will need.

Unless you are very strong, it is advisable to have a man aside the plot, or if it is larger, to hire a plowman, as the soil for the beds of two feet is not too much. Then enrich it with a generous amount of good fertilizer. When the plants are ready, transplant them, and bury the roots several inches below ground. Just before the heavy frosts are expected, cover the soil with cheap hay or straw, or even sawdust. This has several advantages: it protects the young plants from the cold; it prevents the heavy frosts from the ground moist, and the weeds from growing.

Autumn is the best time for setting out plants if you live in sections of the country where winters are not severe, because it enables the roots to get a firm grasp in the soil. They also have the advantage of the winter rains, which carry the virtue of the fertilizer well among the roots, and, consequently, give a better crop.

If they are planted in the spring, the first blossoms should be pinched off to give the young plants opportunity to take hold securely below ground.

Making attractive boxes is an important aid in disposing of your berries. One successful dealer told the secret for the demand for his fruit when he explained that the pickers always added two or three leaves from the top of the box, thus making an interesting picture to the beholder.

A plot of rich ground, 10 or 15 feet square, will provide fruit for the average household during the season, but if one is so fortunate as to have a larger garden, one may find it profitable to use the space for strawberries.

There are other practicable ways of raising the fruit, even if one has only a small yard and no garden. The writer chanced upon an ancient clipping from the old New Orleans Times-Democrat, published almost 50 years ago, which stated that a resident of that city had bored holes in rows around a hoghead at regular intervals, 6 inches apart, filling the hoghead with earth. Strawberry plants were then inserted in each one of the holes and a number planted on top.

"There are 100 plants growing from the sides of this novel garden," it continued, "which are now in full beauty and bloom, having a prolific growth of berries, and looking remarkably thriving and healthy. Some of the berries are ripe, and have attained great size, one measuring 3 inches in circumference."



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## Unusual Pets

Juanita—A South American Emu

By CAPTAIN OLIVER ST. JOHN, D. S. O., M. C., F. R. G. S.

HAD you been there, and had you listened carefully to the sound coming from inside of that particular egg, you would have heard Juanita's first efforts at self-expression. It was unbearably hot and airless within the shell in which she lay neatly folded up. Her already absurdly long neck was coiled away so as to enable her, at the right moment to tap her way out from her cramped surroundings into the light and freedom of the great world of wind, and flying clouds, and dazzling sun, and mile upon mile of silvery pampas grass and sand.

For hours she had been struggling to stretch her poor cramped legs, and had at last succeeded in forcing the end of her neck through a small break in the shell. At the very next effort her little head poked suddenly through, and Juanita drew her first breath.

The nest in which she found herself was only a shallow depression in the sand at the foot of a "medano," and great rounded white egg similar to the one which still confined all her head and neck, were strewn about the warm white sand in all directions. Had she been able she would have counted more than forty. From many of them came sounds of scratching, which were followed by the sudden appearance of yet another curious little head. A few eggs which seemed to have drifted toward the outskirts of the nest were of a dull white and lay more deeply in the sand.

## Juanita Arrives

It seemed very strange and wonderful to Juanita. Pulling herself together and exerting all her strength, she forced her neck and sloping shoulders up through the shell, until it cracked, and to her surprise she found herself in a new world, standing amidst the debris of the shell. Cocking her head on one side with a puzzled expression she stared at the remains of her shell, and with amazement she stood there awestruck, a black speck appeared, apparently from the sky, and settled with a flourish upon the broken edge of her shell. Leaning forward she blinked uncertainly, and with a sudden awkward lunge picked it up and swallowed it.

Feeling much better, she stepped out from the crumbling remains of her shell, and stood up upon the warm white sand. Looking proudly about her she became aware of the huge form of her Emu father, who towered nearly eight feet above her, as with long neck outstretched, and head bent low, he moved slowly toward her. After examining her intently, he turned his attention to the remains of her shell, which he broke with his powerful beak, and swallowed unconsciously. Juanita's first thought at the sight of her tall parent was one of admiration; not to be outdone, she also picked up a small portion of egg shell and swallowed it gravely.

Many of her brothers and sisters were now leaving their shells, and so

it came about that on the morrow, calling to his restless brood, Father Emu moved proudly off among the clumps of pampa grass, followed by 37 sons and daughters running hither and thither round about, jumping at imaginary flies, rushing headlong at a shadow, or feigning panic and scattering for cover to the nearest waving stems of silvery grass.

Now it happened that some few days after Juanita's appearance Antonio started from the Estancia to look for a missing point of mares. Threading his way amidst the scattered clumps of giant grasses, he wandered on until he reached a little mound crowned by a windswept stack of whistling grass, where he dismounted and, dropping his reins upon the ground, crept up and peered over the top. Not 30 yards below him on the plain stalked a great bird surrounded by a scurrying throng of chicks.

## A Gallipating Antonio

Creeping cautiously back, he leaped upon his horse, and gallipating the hill was among them almost before they were aware of it. Slipping from the saddle he glanced hastily about him. Where, an instant before, had been many little striped bodies, there was now no sign of life. Only the whispering grass with its dry sunburned roots surrounded him. Moving quickly across to the nearest clump, he bent down and picked up a small, surprised creature—lying motionless, feet tucked beneath it, and long neck buried among the roots and sand, and laughingly thrust Juanita into his pocket.

So it was that Juanita joined the oyster catcher and the ducks upon the gravel patio of the house. At first she was included among the ducks, and driven about mercilessly by the tyrant oyster catcher, but as she outgrew the ducks' spend long hours standing alone in the sun pecking the flies from off the whitewashed walls. One day she stayed, roaming round the house and stalking in an out of open doors, swallowing anything which might be lying where it seemed to her to have no right to be. Matches and nails, buttons and beads, and once a silver thimble, also the salt-spoons from the kitchen table.

One morning in the spring we found her pacing up and down the quinta fence, stopping to peer between the bars or listening with head thrust on one side. Antonio, finding to his work, cried, "¡Mira! Mira! Mira!" the ostrich call. Hark! There it sounds again!

Juanita heard, and stopped, one raised from the ground, to listen. "Pero al señor, ¡can be heard for seven leagues, the call. It sounds across the pampas in the spring, a long-drawn whistle—and calls, and calls till every bird has gone. She, too, will soon be gone."

After a restless day or two Juanita disappeared, leaving the oyster catcher to lord it undisturbed over the ducks.

## Acquaint Your Friends With Clean Journalism

HAVE you friends to whom you would like The Christian Science Monitor sent for a week, in order that they may become acquainted with this clean, constructive daily newspaper? If so, send us their names and addresses, accompanied by twenty cents for each such one-week subscription. Those whose names you send will be notified of your courtesy. You may use the coupon below, or write us.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## When Black Was Gray

CLARA BRENDER cast her eyes about the circle of teachers and a smile crept across her lips: "Well, I have no trouble whatever with discipline. I make them understand the very first day of school that my word is law, and then—well, it is law. That's all. Not one student here has sent to the office this year. Not one note have I written home."

The principal of the school stirred in his chair.

"Well, are there any other suggestions as to the matter of discipline?" Something must be done. The discipline in the school, never good at its best, has been getting worse and worse, until people outside of the school are commencing to mention the matter to me. Discipline is a thing that needs attention of all of us. No one person can gain it, although one person can do much toward the losing of it. Has anyone else suggestions?" The principal looked about the faces expectantly.

"I say use penalties except plenty of them for the slightest infringement of rules," the voice was again that of the eager Clara Brender, whose discipline was excellent.

"And I say—don't use penalties!" The tones were quick and the words so wholly at variance with the sentiments just expressed by Clara Brender that everyone in the group half sat up as though shocked galvanically. And as she spoke the words, Ethel Harris allowed her dark blue eyes to travel around the faces above the table as though she were waiting for an invitation to continue or the order to desist.

"Er—Miss Harris," came the slow, astonished words of the principal, "will you—a please continue your ideas?"

"Well, Miss Brender has excellent discipline, I admit that. Her room is always absolutely quiet except for the pupil reciting. But I wouldn't want that kind of discipline."

Miss Harris continues:

The principal who was always a man who greatly loved peace and harmony interposed before anyone could utter another word: "Miss Harris—please, I beg of you—we have always had discussions here in faculty meeting but the discussions have been—shall we say, impersonal?"

Miss Brender pushed back her red-gold hair, heaved a sigh, and I really prefer that she go on, Mr. Timmons, if you don't mind. I—I have always been so proud of my discipline and no one can deny that it is good—here she half appealed to those about her but only downward eyes were to be seen. "Please, Mr. Timmons—"

With a nod Ethel Harris was signalled to continue: "Well, now that I've started I admit I'm half sorry I said anything," she began hesitatingly. "Miss Brender's discipline is good—no one who is fair can deny that. My point is this: Aristotle says some place—I've forgotten now just where—that no man loves the man who fears. And I think that it is equally true that no student loves the teacher he fears, and if we don't make our students love us—well, they may behave, but it is just because they are afraid not to. If we can first make them love us, they will behave because they want to please us, because they won't want us disappointed in them. It sounds frightfully preachy and moral the way I've stated it but that's because my line is commercial work perhaps."

"Now so far I can't say that my students are models of perfection at all. I haven't imposed any penalties. I haven't laid down any hard and fast rules. I have been trying thus far to get them to like me, to have confidence in me and in what I say. If I make a statement I permit them to state their side, too. I am trying to establish a sort of comradeship with them. Then, when I have accomplished that, then it will be time enough to lay down rules and enforce them."

For instance:

"Maybe I can illustrate what I mean this way. If you went up to a strange woman on the street and said to her: 'My conscience, woman, don't wear a red hat with your light brown eyes—it gives them a red hue that is very unbecoming.' It might be the truth, and she might profit by your advice to the extent of laying aside the red hat. But she would always have a feeling within her that you were rude and mean, that you ought not to have spoken to her. On the other hand, you waited until you got to know that woman pretty well, and then said casually some day when she was not wearing any hat at all: 'I think people would do well to study colors when they choose clothing. Sallie, don't you? Now, red is a good color for me, but it isn't your color at all; whereas brown is one of your best colors, while I can't wear it with my blue eyes and black hair.' Now she would take no offense that way, and yet she would have the advice just the same. As a friend, she would not resent what she would bitterly resent as a stranger."

She laughed confusedly here. "Perhaps if I had waited with these remarks until all of us teachers had become better acquainted, until Miss Brender and I knew each other, it would have been more tactful and more easily received by her, but the exigency of the situation seemed to call for immediate words."

Miss Brender flushed. "Facts are facts," she answered quietly, "and if my methods are at fault, I want to know it. I suppose you mean to insinuate that my pupils don't like me, Miss Harris?"

"I mean to say that you secure your discipline by making your students afraid of you," returned Ethel Harris. "If you say 'black is gray,' you insist by threatening looks that they, too, say 'black is gray.' And then, while your room is quiet, our rooms suffer because by the time they come to us the reaction sets in and they are like little wild things instead of normal high school pupils."

It is so late tonight that I suggest that we meet tomorrow after school. And please have definite concrete ideas as to methods of discipline. Of course, I can, do, thus and so, but if we can come to some scheme of understanding all together, pupil discipline had been more pleasing to all of us and will work more happily," remarked the principal.

Introspection by Miss Brender

All of that night Clara Brender thought about her problem. Up to this very day she had never considered the matter of discipline. Always she had thought of her lesson plans, of subject-matter, of reference books and bibliographies and book reports. Discipline? It had been nothing in her mind. When she required something done she merely looked at the students through her shining glasses and at any mutinous eyes she raised one eyebrow slightly. The raising of that eyebrow she had always found would quell any restless pupil. Discipline had been no problem. Subject-matter had been her problem.

In her first morning class she regarded her students with strange eyes. She saw that when she glanced at them they immediately dropped their eyes to a book or paper as though they disliked the idea of any communication.

She felt a little clutch at her heart as she watched them. No one wishes to be disliked. It is a universal demand of nature to be loved and admired. Then Clara Brender suddenly squared her shoulders and allowed her eyes to twinkle slightly. She would give herself one more chance.

"There have always existed," she stated to the class, "certain literary controversies. For instance, one of them is that the works ascribed to Shakespeare were really written by someone else. As it might be said: 'black is gray.'"

The room was still.

"Miss Dorrance, what would you say to that statement?"

Ruth Dorrance glanced at the teacher hastily. "I—I—I really don't

know, Miss Brender," she answered gently and almost apologetically.

"Well," cut in Clara Brender with some asperity, "if I state as a positive fact: 'black is gray,' what would you say?"

Ruth Dorrance raised her eyes and dropped them and finally raised them: "Why, why—if you state that as a fact, I—well, do you mean, Miss Brender, that black is a dark gray?"

The returned little face of the freshman fairly startled Miss Brender. "Do you mean to say that black is gray?" she said in loud tones.

Proof

And little Ruth Dorrance, the youngest member of the freshman class, astonished everyone by bursting suddenly into tears. "I don't know what you mean me to say," she sobbed.

The ringing of the bell for assembly-room study broke in and there was time for nothing more. As the teachers fled down the hall toward the assembly room Ethel Harris said to the teacher next to her: "I wish I hadn't said anything last night to Miss Brender, but it had been boiling up in my mind so long and some way or other it just burst out before I really knew it was going to. I wonder where she is now."

Passing the open door, she was surprised to see Miss Brender's pretty red-gold head over the desk.

"Miss Brender—" cried Ethel Harris, running in.

The lighter blue eyes filled with tears looked up into the dark blue ones. "You were right, Ethel Harris, I said in class today that black is gray and that darling little Ruth Dorrance didn't dare stand up against me and say anything to the contrary. I—I have been frightening these youngsters into obeying. I've been so anxious to teach them a lot and spend no time on discipline that I've actually prided myself on raising my eyebrows to make them behave—I oh, whatever shall I do—now?"

"It's easy enough to make them like you," said Ethel calmly. "I've had teachers who taught me a lot as far as the learning part of it went, but I disliked them and disliked the study, too. Then I have had teachers who didn't teach me such a lot but who were so nice that I studied a lot harder for them just because they seemed to like me and take a pride in me. I—"

But Miss Brender's tears had dried. "I'm going to take up argumentation next, although it doesn't really come into the book," she confided, "and I'm going to let those children argue with me and argue and argue until we all feel friendly together and then, Ethel Harris, I'll match your discipline."

"All right," laughed Ethel Harris. "And the principal, who was a man who loved peace and harmony, smiled as he saw the two teachers come into the assembly room arm in arm."

L. M. M.

## Impression of the Industrial Welfare Society Conference

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence

UNTIL, in response to an invitation from the Industrial Welfare Society to address the delegates assembled at their annual conference, I found myself installed in the rooms of an ancient undergraduate in Balliol College, Oxford, and free for the next four days to dine and debate in the hall, to converse in the Common Room, to meander alone or in company around the shady "quads," or, in the mellow September sunshine, to bask upon the garden seats—until, in short, I found myself to be temporarily a Balliol man—I had not realized that our great universities—considered as corporate bodies—any of the individuals prominently connected with them, took much active interest in popular education, or concerned themselves sympathetically with the needs of it in the industrial cities of Great Britain.

Most of the Oxford dons, whom I had met, seemed to me disinclined to look very far beyond the walls of their ancient and beautiful city. But when I found myself in the presence of the Master of Balliol, who, while he cordially welcomed the members of this conference, as he has those of other conferences to his college, expressed regret that these historic halls should not be used more often

for the purpose of the conference, I was struck by the fact that the Industrial Welfare Society, in its efforts to improve the conditions of the working classes, is not content with the usual methods of education, but is also interested in the physical and moral well-being of the workers.

For instance:

"Maybe I can illustrate what I mean this way. If you went up to a strange woman on the street and said to her: 'My conscience, woman, don't wear a red hat with your light brown eyes—it gives them a red hue that is very unbecoming.' It might be the truth, and she might profit by your advice to the extent of laying aside the red hat. But she would always have a feeling within her that you were rude and mean, that you ought not to have spoken to her. On the other hand, you waited until you got to know that woman pretty well, and then said casually some day when she was not wearing any hat at all: 'I think people would do well to study colors when they choose clothing. Sallie, don't you? Now, red is a good color for me, but it isn't your color at all; whereas brown is one of your best colors, while I can't wear it with my blue eyes and black hair.' Now she would take no offense that way, and yet she would have the advice just the same. As a friend, she would not resent what she would bitterly resent as a stranger."

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L. M. M.

## Study Projects for Monitor Readers

Is China justified in its plea for complete customs autonomy?

What is its plea based on?

Why do certain foreign powers oppose the granting of full autonomy and favor a partial removal of tariff restrictions?

Why is America interested in the customs conference in Peking? And to what extent?

Has the servant problem proved a blessing?

Why is not more heard about it today in America?

What changes has it made in the architecture of dwelling houses, in interior decoration, in kitchen work, in laundry work, and in family life?

(See Household Page every Friday, especially those of Oct. 2, 9, 16, and June 26, July 14, 21, Aug. 7, 28, Sept. 11.)

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present the basic of discussion to be used in the upper elementary schools.

was good to observe that these men and women, employees and employers, persons of most diverse characters and widely varying attainments, were quite evidently actuated, one and all, by an intense, yet generally practical, idealism.

They were, on the whole, agreed that the salvation of industry, if it is to come, must come largely by way of education, and that the workers should be encouraged, by every means, to add to their natural desire for material betterment, the "getting of understanding" in the wider and deeper sense of that term.

This point Mrs. Cloudeston Breton, among other speakers who touched upon it, made clear. Not all the workers today, whether men or women, are either eager for more responsibility, or clamorous for higher pay; but, on the other hand, many, though materially content, are intellectually dissatisfied. They are hungry for more knowledge, for more of that equipment which shall give them a sense of recognized mental equality with the higher grade workers above them; for a consciousness that they can hold their heads up, and be, at all times, and in all company, men among men.

Increasing Value

This is one of the directions in which the industrial welfare movement, from a rather sentimental beginning in 1916, has now become an effective branch of educational activity in the industrial world, and should increasingly prove its value both to employers and employees. Big business, equally with little business, can make use of "Welfare"; for among the many knowledge and experience, were well qualified to judge, there was, I think, a consensus of opinion that, though in these days of huge industrial organization it was difficult for a man to feel personally loyal to a concern so vast that it had long ceased to be personal, in the individual sense of that word, yet he could quite certainly be drawn into close attachment to an impersonal idea.

With that object in view, suggested one large employer, he had found it well to give to the men as much information as possible concerning the materials and commodities which they handled, in the course of their work—information concerning the lands from which the raw materials came, and those to which the finished products were going; to inform the men, as far as might be, concerning the different processes of

manufacture, both as a means of enlarging their interest, and of showing them the immediate and inevitable result, upon the article, for the quality of which they were in part responsible, of any mistake in carrying out their individual share of the work.

A Broadening Feature

This extension of information to other branches of manufacture than the one actually practiced by the operator, and the linking up of these items of knowledge by a general cultural education, into a fairly complete understanding of the particular industry in which any man was engaged, is of practical value, in satisfying his wider and more imaginative faculties. All these changes, moreover, it was thought, should be brought about as naturally as possible, and without anything in the nature of what is known as "a stunt."

The very title "Welfare," it seems, is not universally liked by the employers, nor by the trades unions; and quite often the workers people themselves wonder whether there is not "a catch in it somewhere."

No unbiased participant in the conference could well escape the conclusion that, in the present phase of the industrial movement, no passing, the educational ideas involved in "welfare" are sound; that its results on the whole have been astonishingly successful, and that, in the broad view, its practice works out to be one of enlightened self-interest, but as much for masters as it is for men.

Close and argumentative discussions of 100 industrial-educational welfare problems, touching upon fundamentals or upon comparatively trivial details of administration, thus carried on, face to face, not only in the hall itself, but during intervals around the "quads" in the intervals between lectures, or in the delegates' rooms late at night, between mentalities and outlooks so different, for example, as those of a great employer of labor from Liverpool and a very "advanced" miner from a colliery in South Wales, cannot fail to result in a general broadening of views and understanding of social difficulties.

THE CURTIS

A School for Young Boys

51st year under original founder

in the Berkshire Hills, two and a half hours from New York City. 50 boys from 8 to 16 years of age.

RECTOR, R. CURTIS, Principal

GERALD H. CURTIS, Headmaster

BRIDGEFORD, CONNECTICUT

## Humane Education by Play and Pageant

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Special Correspondence

"PLAYS and Pageants" is the title of the latest booklet in the Humane Education Series, edited by Frances E. Clarke, teacher of English and humane education in the Maxwell Training School for Teachers, Brooklyn, N. Y., and published by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Emma L. Johnston, principal of the Maxwell School, has written an introduction to the booklet. "The latest of Miss Clarke's projects, the preparation of a series of pamphlets designed to guide classroom teachers in giving lessons in humane education," writes Miss Johnston, "is proving once again that 'to labor that we love we rise betimes, and go to it with delight.' No one can read the lessons in the preceding pamphlets, 'Nature' and 'Poetry,' without concluding that the writers enjoyed their tasks. Their own minds and hearts being filled with a knowledge of the needs of the lowly creatures of fields and woods and hearts of all other kindly children. There is no sameness in the lessons, except sameness of general purpose, because the editor left the writers perfectly free. This is one reason why the pamphlets make such interesting and suggestive reading. You cannot tell from a reading of one lesson how the next topic will be treated."

"In this third pamphlet of the series, 'Plays and Pageants,' there is further evidence that to write lessons in humane education is a labor of love, further evidence of the great variety of ways such love will find for expressing itself."

The first playlet listed in the contents is, "The Deserted Kitten," written for little children of the kindergarten and the first school year. It is motivated by a rhyme from Fairmont Snyder's "Rhymes for Kindly Children."

THE THOUGHTLESS NEIGHBOR

The people in the house next door. Seen very nice to meet. But they leave their cat all summer. Without a bite to eat.

They go away and leave her. Poor hungry, lonesome cat. No person who was real kind. Would treat a pet like that.

The second and third playlets, "Safety First" and "Red Plume's Brothers," also are intended for primary school years. The former banishes toys that teach cruelty and crime—whip, pistol, bean shooter, dagger, etc.—and leads the little children of the cast to the Street of Good Companions—dolls, hobby horses, drums, hoops, pushmovers, rubber balls, kiddie cars, etc. In "Red Plume's Brothers," Red Plume is the son of an Indian chief, and his brother

SCHOOLS—United States

Elliot School for Girls

Situated High and Dry in Beautiful Section of LOS ANGELES

Residence and Day School. Sub-Primary to Elementary Grade. Complete real home environment with every educational advantage. "HABITAT" BUILDING, OUTDOOR EXERCISES. School home open the entire year. MARTHA COLLINS WEAVER, M. Ed., Principal. 2606 West 15th St., Los Angeles. Telephone KEVIN 5547.

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THORPE for BOYS

ACADEMY "ACCREDITED"

"Character Building on Principle." On Lake 12 1/2 miles north of Chicago. Indiana. Boy Scouts. Military. Athletics. Ages 6 to 16.

Catalogue of THORPE, Box M, Lake Forest, Ill.

SCHOOLS—United States

Emma Clark School

School of Expression (College Grade) Voice Training, Literary Interpretation, Storytelling, Public Speaking, Dramatics.

Academy—An accredited Junior and Senior High School. 3500 Broadway, New York City. Brookes, A. M., Director, 5351 W. Third St.

NEWLY LOCATED IN THE COUNTRY

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

Accredited East and West. Forty-fourth year. Seventh grade to College Entrance. Most Packard and Miss Denny's. Principals. Special transportation for day pupils.

OUTDOOR LIFE A REALITY

Fifty-acre estate, all sports; saddle horses, New building and 1925 catalogue and view-book on application. City office, 1008 West Adams Street, Los Angeles, California. MISS PACKARD and MISS DENNY, Principals. Special transportation for day pupils.

BERLITZ

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES

336 Branches—Catalogue on Request

192 Boylston Street, Boston

Tel. Beach 2928

A Pleasant Balance Between Work and Play

The Academics of the wide Outdoors are studied and enjoyed at Winnwood.

Acres of field and woodland for class room—birds to sing—flowers to blossom—stars to be pondered from the top of Pine Knoll—lessons of beauty and grandeur and humility to learn from these, our friends.

## Making the School Library Function

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Ill.

RECALLING librarians old and new, from the chief of the "Ladies' Library" of his little home town to the modern specialist in high school reading, William McAndrew, superintendent of schools of Chicago, explained to the Chicago Library Club how the library can be made a vital part of the school.

Libraries to him were chiefly librarians. Some got children to read and others didn't. So he talked on the subject of "Ten Librarians I Have Known," and let the successful school librarians speak for themselves.

The head of the "Ladies' Library" stood out because she got the citizens to work for the library. Her peculiar system was to get people to give annual operas in order to raise funds for the institution.

Two modern methods of correlating libraries with the rest of the high school were described by Mr. McAndrew, who continued:

"Some cities give their regular school librarians a teacher as a helper. A different teacher is assigned to her each month. Of course the school must have an extra teacher to make this possible but the system has its good results. The school has a group of teachers infinitely more interested in making education function after the pupils are out of school."

The Omaha Technical High School has worked out the plan of exposing children to the library to the greatest perfection. Their library opens on the school cafeteria, which is used for a study hall when not needed as a lunch room. All the study halls of this school are lined with books and the collections are taken out and changed almost daily so as to attract the attention of the pupils. The superintendent of schools of Omaha reports that the pupils in the Technical High School, where one would not expect to find great readers, draw out three times as many books as pupils in the regular academic high schools."

An instructive leaflet has just been published by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in their headquarters in Washington, D. C. under the title, "Reasons, Objects and Practical Accomplishments." Reasons which should appeal to educators include the following: "No improvement in school conditions is possible until a strong public opinion demands it and no group can so successfully influence public opinion as an interested and enthusiastic group of parents. One of the best ways to acquaint parents with school needs is through a parent-teacher association which meets regularly to give them advanced ideas of education and point out ways of progress."

SCHOOLS—United States

The Mount Royal School

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For Boys and Girls

Sub-Primary thru two years High School. Catalogue sent upon request.

MRS. RUTH CARTER EBERSON, Principal

SCHOOLS—United States

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NELBERT M. CHOUINARD, President

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CHIRMORE PACKARD, President

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Upper School

Junior College

The PRINCIPALS

FOUNDED 1898

St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor?

Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.



CROSS-COUNTRY  
AT PRINCETONCoaches Are Pleased With  
The Strong Showing of  
The Harriers

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence).—In spite of the fact that only three letters of last year's Princeton University cross-country team are available, the showing of the reserve runners of last year and the first team in the season is so encouraging that there is a strong possibility that the varsity harriers may be the strongest in several years. Under the direction of Coach Keene Fitzpatrick, and with Carl H. Kopf '25, last year's captain, the Princeton men won their first meet of the season decisively from Rutgers College and Colgate University, last Saturday. The time was 26m. 28s. for the five-mile course.

Six men are eating at the training table in the Princeton University dining hall, with the football men as a result of their performance. E. R. Welles '28, captain and the leading member of the football team, finished in fairly good time, barely forcing out Richard Schwartz '26, a star of the cross-country team, in the five-mile race. In the ten-mile race, the Princeton men were again in the lead. Following in order were H. D. Mick '27, J. R. Gibson '28, T. H. Tyler '26, and Capt. J. K. Kopf '25. The Princeton men won the course, and all were well bunched.

**Men Keep in Training**  
H. T. Hall '25, H. M. Duncan '25, in addition to Capt. Kopf, all received their letters of last year. J. D. Gallagher '27 is prevented from competing by scholastic difficulties. Liverpool, O., has been the most consistent performer throughout his three years of Princeton hill-and-dale running. He has been the most consistent performer throughout his three years of Princeton hill-and-dale running. He has been the most consistent performer throughout his three years of Princeton hill-and-dale running.

Most of the men kept in very good training during the summer months in anticipation of a hard season, and the Princeton men were again in the lead. Following in order were H. D. Mick '27, J. R. Gibson '28, T. H. Tyler '26, and Capt. J. K. Kopf '25. The Princeton men won the course, and all were well bunched.

**Welles Promising Runner**  
Welles is one of the most promising performers over the long distance route over to enter Princeton. He was without doubt the star of his freshman team last fall and ran well in the spring track season. During the summer he kept in excellent condition by participating in A. A. U. runs in Trenton, N. J., and in five-mile and ten-mile runs in Princeton, N. J. He is expected to greatly increase the strength of the outfit.

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SIX ELEVENs ARE STILL  
UNBEATEN IN THE SOUTHUniversity of Alabama Is Favored to Capture Conference  
Football Championship This Fall—Georgia  
Tech Is Defeated

Team	W	L	T	P	Points	Games
Alabama	6	0	0	0	100	6
Georgia Tech	5	0	0	0	90	5
Florida	4	0	0	0	80	4
Georgia	3	0	0	0	70	3
South Carolina	2	0	0	0	60	2
Tulane	2	0	0	0	50	2
Georgia Tech	1	0	0	0	40	1
Florida	1	0	0	0	30	1
Georgia	1	0	0	0	20	1
South Carolina	1	0	0	0	10	1
Tulane	1	0	0	0	0	1

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The year's greatest football battle in the South is over and once more the mighty Crimson Tide from Alabama reigns supreme. The Crimson Tide, led by Coach W. H. Hall, defeated Georgia Tech 27 to 0, and in doing so eliminated the Georgia Tech from the Southern Conference championship. The Crimson Tide is now unbeaten in the South, and is favored to capture the conference football championship this fall.

Georgia Tech was also swept aside by Alabama in a game which proved to be a great surprise. Six colleges still remain in the race, but the Crimson Tide is now unbeaten in the South, and is favored to capture the conference football championship this fall.

All interest is now pointing toward the Georgia Tech and Notre Dame game, which will be played in Atlanta, Ga., on Nov. 1. This game is expected to be one of the greatest of the season.

**Alabama Should Win**  
Unless Mississippi A. & M. springs a surprise, Alabama will not experience any difficulty in its approaching game with Georgia Tech. Alabama is now unbeaten in the South, and is favored to capture the conference football championship this fall.

**Welles Promising Runner**  
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Extra Point and Tie  
Being QuestionedUp for Change at Next Annual  
Session of Football Rules  
Committee

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—When the football rules committee holds its next annual session two major issues dealing with the scoring system in football will be brought up for consideration. The committee will be asked to consider the extra point and tie rules, which have been questioned for some time.

The extra point rule, which requires a team to kick a ball into the goal after a touchdown, has been questioned for some time. The committee will be asked to consider whether this rule should be changed.

The tie rule, which requires a game to be replayed if the score is tied at the end of regulation time, has also been questioned. The committee will be asked to consider whether this rule should be changed.

The committee will also be asked to consider other rules, such as the rule regarding the number of players on the field during a play.

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## SIDELINES

HARVARD IS THIS FALL MAKING  
EFFORT TO INCREASE INTER-  
COLLEGE FOOTBALL AND THEREBY  
DEVELOP SOME POSSIBLE PLAYERS FOR  
FUTURE VARSITY

HARVARD is this fall making an effort to increase inter-college football and thereby develop some possible players for future varsity. The Harvard football team is now in the process of recruiting players from other colleges.

The Harvard football team is now in the process of recruiting players from other colleges. The team is looking for players who are strong and fast, and who are willing to play hard.

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WEST POINT MEN  
HIGH IN STUDIESFootball Players, Facing Yale  
Next, Average 83.6

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 29 (AP).—United States Military Academy students at the Yale Bowl Saturday with one of the smartest football teams it has ever claimed from the standpoint of classroom efficiency, along with athletic ability.

The West Pointers, who are known for their academic excellence, are now facing Yale in the Yale Bowl. The West Pointers have a strong record in the classroom, and are expected to perform well on the field.

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Scandinavia May  
Issue ChallengeStockholm Making Plans to  
Have Combined Track Teams  
Meet the United States

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP).—The combined track and field forces of the four Scandinavian countries—Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark—are likely to challenge those of the United States to a separate test before or after the 1928 Olympic Games at Amsterdam.

The Scandinavian countries are planning to send a team to the United States to compete in a series of track and field events. The team is expected to be one of the strongest in the world.

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## Pick-ups

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## Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

The Arlington Memorial Bridge  
Across the Potomac, Washington

Washington, D. C. Special Correspondence  
ANCIENT ROME had its Apollon Way, a magnificent approach to the city, which has risen proudly from the marshes of the Potomac during the last century and a quarter, is building an approach even more magnificent, a great symbolic memorial that will be the finest of all possible entrances to the National Capital.

Such an approach has long been planned, and the idea of making it across the river is not a new one. It is said that it was President Jackson who, gazing across the broad and beautiful river which separated two of the original 13 states, first had the thought of spanning it with a bridge of ever-enduring granite as a symbol of the firmly established union of the north and south.

The desire to provide a worthy approach to Arlington that would at the same time be a fitting monument to the Nation's heroes grew stronger every year, and many efforts were made to carry it through the plans for a memorial bridge. Several preliminary surveys were made, and Congress even authorized an appropriation of \$25,000 for the preparation of suitable designs, but it was not until 1922 that work could be actively begun on the making of plans and estimates. It was on April 22 of last year that President Coolidge, as chairman of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, was finally able to lay before Congress a complete report of the stupendous work which is to be undertaken.

The whole design is in harmony with the historic and symbolic significance which it is intended to embody. One end of the bridge will rest on the northern bank of the river, where the white marble of the Lincoln Memorial rises in classic Greek simplicity. The other end will rest on the southern bank, where a great avenue will lead straight to the heart of the Arlington Cemetery, where stands the beautiful memorial amphitheater beneath the shadow of which lies the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Another avenue will connect the bridge with the Lee Highway, so that it will be the portal by which this national transcontinental highway, sweeping across the country from the Pacific coast, comes into the national capital.

This is the description of the bridge as it is given in the commission's report: "In order not to interfere with the view of the Lincoln Memorial as seen from the Potomac, the bridge has been kept as low as possible consistent with sound engineering and economy. It has nine segments and the center span is 134 feet long, and the length of the spans decreases gradually each way toward the shore, so that the end spans are 166 feet. The bridge is 2138 feet long between the terminal piers. The roadway is 60 feet wide, making a total width of 90 feet.

The architecture has been kept as simple and severe as possible, the structure mainly depending for its beauty upon the perfection of its general proportions and its adornment with significant sculpture. The Washington entrance to the bridge is marked by two pylons, the one on the left and the other on the right, and are repeated at the Virginia entrance to the bridge. They are 40 feet high and are adorned with appropriate inscriptions, and surrounded with eagles symbolic of the United States of America.

These pylons appear also as the only sculptured ornaments on the sides of the bridge, where they are shown on the large disks on both ends of each of the river piers. The sculpture on the sides of the four pylons represents in different ways the recognition of the nation and the aspirations of the people, and the final triumph of the idea of a permanent, and complete union.

"The pairs of figures on each end of the pylons of the bridge represent symbolically the outcome of the harmonious union, the result of the energies of the entire country in the arts of peace—that is, those inventions and accomplishments in natural science and art particularly connected with the history of this country. Thus would be symbolized the agricultural, engineering, religious and educational progress, to mention but a few categories of action. In the opinion of the architect, this sculpture will be the most significant of the design of the bridge, differentiating this memorial from all others, and making the reason for its existence intelligible at a glance.

"The center arch of the bridge is required to be a draw opening. The

double-leaf bascule form has been adopted as interrupting to the least possible degree the unity of the bridge. However, this introduction of a steel arch in a construction designed to be in the highest degree monumental is to be regretted, and as very few ships go above the site up the Potomac, it is to be hoped that the permission of Congress will be granted in the not distant future to replace the draw with a masonry arch like the others in the bridge.

Going on to describe the reclamation and formal park treatment of Columbia Island, the report says that at the end of the bridge there will be a plaza with fitting architectural adornment in a measure supplemental to the Lincoln Memorial across the river, and for this purpose two stately columns are proposed to be erected here, framing in the north and south ends of the view of the Lincoln Memorial from the direction of the bridge.

The plan also includes a monumental flight of steps between the bridge and the road leading to the river, with landing places for small boats and with piers at either end for larger ones. The whole will form a water gate giving access to the mail with its important monuments right up to the Capitol. A direct thoroughfare from the Capitol to the bridge and on to the Arlington Cemetery will be provided by the broadening of B Street, while Twenty-third Street will also be widened to bear the traffic from the more populous residential part of the city. The two streets intersecting just south of the Lincoln Memorial. A memorial to John Ericsson will stand at this intersection.

It is expected that the bridge will be open for traffic in five years, while another five years will be needed to complete the whole plan. The total cost has been estimated at \$14,750,000, of which approximately \$2,250,000 will be expended on the bridge itself.

The design is that of McKim, Mead & White, of New York, who were chosen from the three architectural firms recommended by the Fine Arts Commission, which has charge of the development and beautifying of the city as a whole, and whose advice and suggestions were continually sought in the development of the general plan of the bridge and its surroundings. President Coolidge heads the Memorial Bridge Commission itself, which consists of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Senate and the House Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds, and Lieut.-Col. C. O. Sherrill of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., who is the executive officer.

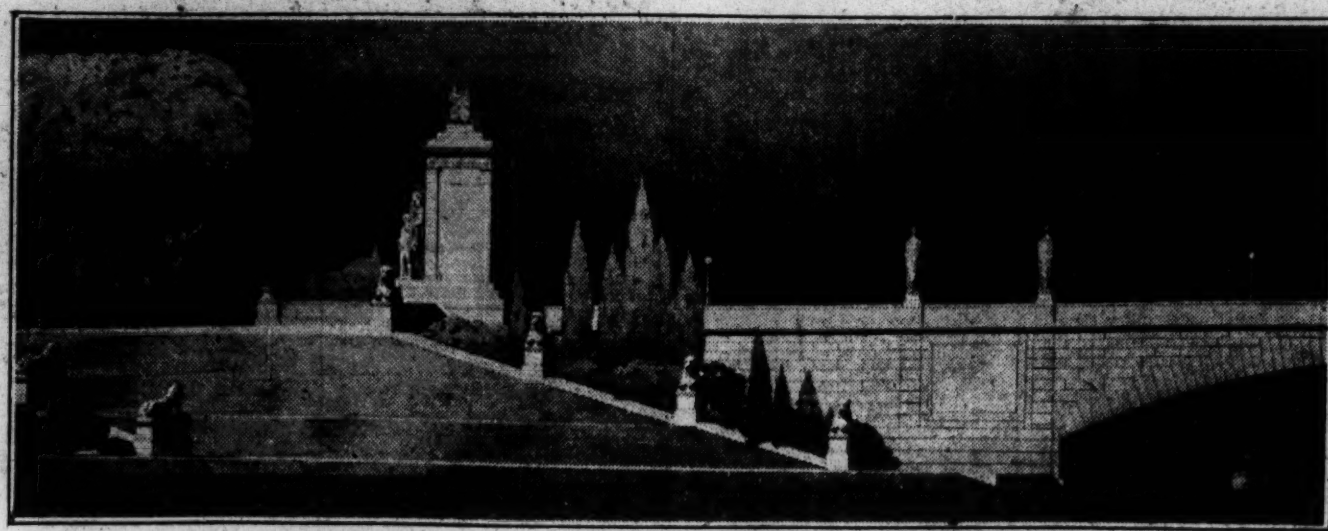
The bridge, when it is finished, will be one of the greatest memorial projects undertaken in recent times by the nation, and will provide a peculiarly dignified and appropriate gateway to the Capitol. As the traveler comes over the Arlington hills, there will stretch before him a panorama that has few equals in the world. Before him lies the city, girdled by the river, with certain of its great buildings standing out clear and distinct—the beautiful Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Memorial that seems to prick the sky, and at the end of the sweep of the Mall the gleaming Capitol. Once seen it can never be forgotten, and it is a view that will live in the memory as an inspiration to patriotism.

Travelers  
Overseas

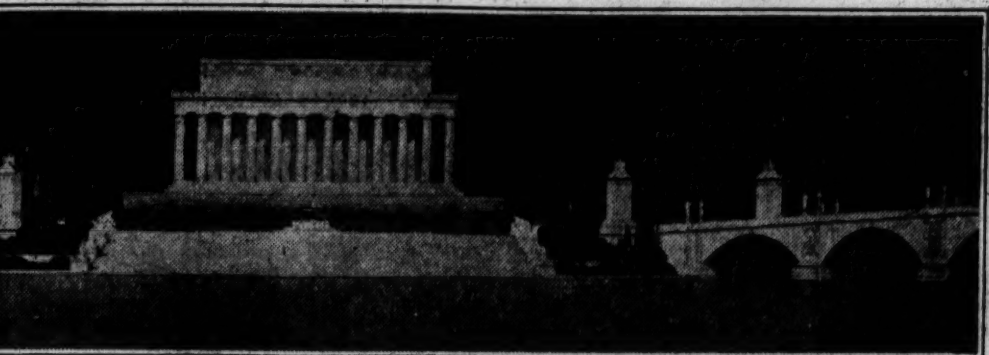
May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; and on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Elysee Building, 36, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

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Elevation of Washington End of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, as Depicted on the Plans Made Under the Direction of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission.



The Arlington Memorial Bridge, as it is to Appear in Relation to the Lincoln Memorial, Showing the Water Gate With Steps Leading Up to the Lincoln Memorial Plaza.

## The New York Art Galleries

By RALPH FLINT  
New York, Oct. 28

THE first edition of the Salons of 1925-26 is out and is to be studied at the Anderson Galleries through the remainder of the month. It is unquestionably the most negligible gathering of un-juried art yet shown in this city. Many and wonderful have been the variegated assortments of painting and sculpture brought to pass since the vogue of holding exhibitions without benefit of jury set in. It would seem that this free-for-all business of exhibiting was sufficiently typical of a democratic, eclectic and up-and-coming civilization to unearth all manner of latent or lagged genius, to attract all sorts of loose-ends and odd-jobs of the local art world. It would seem also inevitable in this catch-all catch-can arrangement not to fasten upon some modicum of originality and promise sufficiently defined to justify this practice from an artistic standpoint. As a local joy-ride, as an open door to gallery hanging space, the no-jury, pay-as-you-enter program of exhibiting art has all the justification in the world.

But in the case of this autumn spree of the Salons of America, Inc., the average of excellence from almost any angle is so slight that the distinction of being hung at the Anderson Galleries during October is about the same as riding on any pay-as-you-enter conveyance, like the subway for instance. If there are any offerings of special merit among the 330 items on view, the question of low gallery visibility is enough to quite obliterate them. One thing I did notice through the haze of cross purposes that seemed novel and yet arresting, and that was a tinted sculpture by T. Trajan, entitled "Spring," and showing a decoratively disposed nymph and turtle among curiously shapen tree-stumps, the forms and colorings

being managed with considerable taste and imagination. One of the few genuinely amusing canvases—and by a clever and well-reputed modernist, Yasuo Kuniyoshi—I found standing on the floor against the base-board, not even hung. Mr. Kuniyoshi is a humorist of generous proportions, and a skillful master of design; and it is to be hoped that for this half-hearted presentation of his painting he has had some part of his entrance fee restored to him.

A special and most important group of bronzes by Degas is on view at the Ferragil Galleries. Many of these pieces have been seen previously in this city at various times and in various combinations, but the present selection is quite unique, and contains certain bronzes rarely shown before. These bronzes are the well-known castings made from the wax models which Degas delighted in experimenting with during his lifetime, and which were found in his studio in considerable quantity. They are quickly turned studies of ballet dancers, studio models, race horses—the particular subject matter that he never wearied of studying during the many years of his painting.

There was something particularly to the liking of this French master in the easy and responsive wax, some quality that enabled him to catch the fleeting position of dancing girl and courtesan and so to fix it in his mind for further pictorial use. While most of these little bronzes appear at first glance to be mere notations of a fast-fingered artist in hectic pursuit of a melting pose or a vanishing gesture, yet a few minutes in their company will convince the most skeptical that the essence of the pose or gesture has been most amazingly captured and retained by the artist with his malleable wax. The quick leap of the dancer, the sudden twist of the model's arm or

leg, the sprightly stride of the galloping horse—it is these three-dimensional mysteries that the painter part of Degas was ever searching into; and these racy bronzes at Ferragil's are fresh proof of the white heat of his search.

The Knoedler Galleries are the setting for an exhibition of Philip A. De Laszlo's recent portraits. This well-known Anglo-Austrian painter of celebrities is no newcomer to the New York field, and his particular claims to fame are too well stated to require much further discussion. He presents 16 new canvases for public consideration, all dealing with distinguished people. Lord Louis Mountbatten and Lady Mountbatten head the list of notable sitters, and there are likenesses of the Queen of the Belgians, Princess Alice of Greece, Countess Schenky, Myron Herrick, John W. Davis, the Crown Princess of Rumania, Frank B. Kellogg, and Princess Kaula of Russia, to mention a few. In all cases the artist has brought out a successful resemblance and set forth the personality of each sitter with plentiful display of characteristic detail in costume and accessories.

His ladies are usually seen in modish and regal garb, although he has kept certain backgrounds in a rather pleasantly unfinished state; while his men sitters are invariably portrayed with whatever ceremonial robes and decorations they may possess. Mr. Kellogg's robes of academic

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red have been pressed into service, and Mr. Herrick's black and white of conventional evening attire is brightly splashed with a broad ribbon and glittering order. Mr. Laszlo is past master at this sort of society portraiture, and gives an honest account of his very capricious talents at each commission. If he fails to reach any special heights in pictorial harmonies, or to touch any vital chords of characterization, it is purely because he has aimed for something quite apart.

Among the other findings on the avenue and the row are the distinguished stage designs of Robert Edmond Jones at the Bourgeois Galleries, the personable portrait drawings by Ruth O'Neill at Ferragil's, the interesting water colors by John E. Hutchins at Montross's, the decorative paintings by Jessie Arms Botke and the Old Mexico landscapes by Alton Clark at the Grand Central Galleries, and the paintings by F. L. Rigal and Katherine McEwen at Alusie's.

Bauer, Lhevinne, Schmitz  
in New York Recitals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Those who hold faith in the pre-eminence of Brahms amongst composers of the later time, and particularly those who entertain a conviction of his greatness as a writer for the piano, should attend, in order to strengthen their confidence and to establish their judgment, the recital which Harold Bauer is now giving on the American concert circuit. Everybody likes certain of the more melodious piano pieces of Brahms. Every pianist introduces one, two or three of them now and then into his programs. But who appears on the platform strictly in the rôle of a Brahms player? How many pianists dare assert the cause of Brahms, as they would that of Chopin? It was, indeed, a musician of the profoundest insight for the venture. It wants a master who can think the matter out from the beginning, who can go

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## BOSTON—Motion Pictures

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Here's Gales of  
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Pinch John Morris Anderson's brilliant stage success, "The Dime Museum," most music and many side and screen players. Starts at 1 P. M. See any mat.

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NORMA TALMADGE  
"GRAUSTARK"  
with Eugene O'Brien  
A tale of Love that will live forever.

TO OUR READERS  
Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

through the very process of composition, originating the thought, conceiving the mood and developing the expression for himself. Few persons will boast of ability for such an effort. But nobody will doubt that Mr. Bauer possesses it; and what is more important, he has been exercising it, with the result that his Brahms-Schumann program can only be described to the serious as one of the best things contributed to the recital world in recent seasons. Anything fresh in Mr. Bauer's Schumann message? Only let the keen listener study his tone-colorings in the "Carneval," and determine that point. Possibly they are common property, but they truly seemed like his individual ideas at Kollon Hall last night.

Speaking of Chopin, those who have heard him presented in so many characters that they scarcely know where to place him, should attend a recital of Joseph Lhevinne. The sentimental and the intellectual traits of the composer of the preludes, ballades and valses are set forth in something like perfection of equipoise by this most clear-headed of artists. New music by Paul Juon Mr. Lhevinne is testing this winter, a piece remarkable as a tone picture of balancing, "The Juggler," being one of them.

Those who like their Debussy interpreted with fancy governed by thought, should hear E. Robert Schmitz. With certain pianists performing, the works of the French impressionist all sound alike. They are mere fog and vagary. But when Mr. Schmitz plays "The Terrace," "Prelude," and "The Cathedral," the hearer is aware of three distinct messages. Each is true, indeed, to its designation, and something more. "The Cathedral," to take an instance, is, according to its title, "enlaid," but not so much under a flood of dark waters as under one of glowing sunlight.

The Association Players will give a performance of a play called "The Invader" at the Bijou Theater, New York, on Sunday night, Nov. 29. "Bent of Erdober," a Hungarian play, by Andor Gervay, has been acquired by Lionel Atwill for New York production. Eddie Buzzell and Mary Milburn will be featured in the production "Leave It to Me," a musical show now in rehearsal in New York for Rufus Le Maire.

Flemish Author Reaps  
First Stage Success

BRUSSELS, Oct. 2 (Special Correspondence)—While the French-speaking stage in Brussels still clings to its light summer program, a Flemish theater offered the other day the fall season's first premiere: Felix Timmermans' humorous miracle play, "And Where the Star Stood Still."

Timmermans, the author of "Pal-lieter," is a novelist of European reputation. Although the Flemings and Dutch read eagerly the stories of this "prince of all prose writers in the Netherlands," his attempts at play-writing are little known. In fact, for most people in the audience this first night of Timmermans' miracle play meant a revelation of another side of his talent. "And Where the Star Stood Still" is a play of almost medieval simplicity: the herring fisher Pijte Vogel, the cowered Suskewiet and the beggar Schrobberbeek decide to play the Three Kings from the Orient on Christmas night in order to get food and money from pious peasants. How they meet Mary, Joseph, and the Christ child, how they offer all their earnings to them, how this action of love "frees one of the devil, the other one of illness, and the third one of pangs of conscience, and how all three of them finally reach heaven," is the deliciously naive story which fills the three acts.

Flemish mysticism, Flemish piety, Flemish slowness, Flemish common sense and good humor so permeate the play that it becomes a character portrait of the Flemish people. The character analysis of the various persons in the play, on the other hand, does not sound any great depth.

"The Flemings are mainly painters and story-tellers," Timmermans explains. "You should hear the same scene told by a Fleming, a Frenchman or a Russian. The Fleming underlines color, synthetic lines and atmosphere rather than the development of feelings, while the others, and especially the Russian, emphasize the inwardness of existence. Those are racial differences."

Timmermans' miracle play will be performed on small and big stages, in villages and towns of Flanders by a group of young actors, the "Vlaamse Volkstoneel," who travel throughout Belgium, winter and summer, with their own simplified and artistic stage settings.

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## AMUSEMENTS

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ELTINGE W. 42nd St. Eve. 8:15  
performs the highest dramatic moment of the New York season  
"Broadway's Funniest Comedy"  
BUTTER AN EGG  
with GEORGE KELLY

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Hampden's Theatre Eve. 8:15  
Broadway at 62d St.—COLUMBUS 2078  
WALTER  
Hampden Barrymore  
in Hamlet

CASINO THEA. 30 St. & W. Way. Eve. 8:30  
DENNIS KING  
THE VAGABOND KING  
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McCarthy's "He Who Knew" (The "I Was King")

CENTRAL Thea. 47th & Reg. Eve. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
When You Smile  
"A clean, well-produced entertainment that may be recommended to those who like musical comedies."  
F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

New York—Motion Pictures  
CAPITOL BUSTER KEATON  
in  
GO WEST  
CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA  
RIVOLI Broadway at 49th  
Adolphe Menjou  
"A King on Main St."  
A Paramount Production



BROAD RANGE OF STOCKS IN UPWARD SWEEP

Motor Issues Again Lead in Active Market—Big Gains

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Heavy buying of the motor shares again featured stock trading at the opening of today's market.

General Motors celebrated the announcement of record third quarter earnings by mounting to a new high at 139 1/2, while Chrysler soared almost 4 points to a record high at 235. Initial gains of 1 to 4 points were registered by Southern Railway, Dupont, U. S. Realty, U. S. Steel and Reid Ice Cream.

A wide range of active shares participated in the early upturn led by the popular motors and specialties.

Chrysler, the highest non-dividend-paying stock in the market, continued to attract a flood of buying orders and sold at 240 1/2, an overnight gain of almost 10 points.

This price comes with a year's low of 108 1/2 quoted when Chrysler shares were exchanged for the old Maxwell securities. Before the end of the first half year, General Motors crossed 140, General Railway Signal jumped 10 points to a new peak at 235, and Woolworth advanced 5 points to 125.

**Sears Roebuck Soars**

A flock of stocks ranging from 1 to 2 points included May Department Stores, Federal Mining, Continental Can, United States Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Kelsey Wheel.

Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna were heavy in reflection of lower earnings by the anthracite carriers.

Foreign exchanges were irregular, with sterling quoted at \$4.84 1/2 and French francs recovering to 4.22 1/2 cents.

Execution of country-wide purchasing orders caused a number of shares to excel their previous high prices for the year. Sears Roebuck soared 3 points to 228 1/2, a new high for the 6 1/2 to 203, both new maximum figures.

Sugar issues, which have been making new minimum prices for the year lately because of unfavorable trade conditions, moved up steadily on the announcement of an advance in raw sugar futures.

Domestic and National Distillers were bought on the perfection of a trade agreement.

Call loans renewed at 4 1/2 per cent.

**Liberty Bonds Weak**

Continued weakness of Liberty bonds, several of which broke into new low ground for the year, was the most significant feature of today's trading. Diversion of investment funds into the stock market, and prospects that the upcoming tax legislation will deprive government obligations of some of their tax-free attractiveness, contributed to the slump, with the 3 1/2 per cent and Third 4 1/2 falling to new low prices.

Price fluctuations elsewhere were irregular. Mexican bonds continued their rally to new high levels, and a lively demand, developed for a few miscellaneous issues, such as Pan American Petroleum & Transport, International Telephone & Telegraph.

Sugar company issues continued under pressure, and other spots included "Sox" 56, Peru 34 1/2, and Chicago Railway 55.

**AMERICAN METALS**

American Metals Company declared a 1 1/4 quarterly common dividend, paying the issue on a \$4 per annum basis, compared with \$3.50 annually formerly. The regular quarterly \$1.75 preferred dividend was also declared. The common stock is payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20 and preferred Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 21.

Report for the September quarter shows net income \$1,206,547 after charges, equal after preferred dividend to \$1.89 a share on 591,953 common shares compared with \$1.57 a share on 590,790 shares in the 1924 quarter.

Nine months net income was \$2,010,172 or \$4.68 on the common compared with \$2,972,745 or \$4.58 a share last year.

**TRUST COMPANIES' DEPOSITS INCREASE**

Aggregate statement of the commercial departments of the 24 trust companies in Massachusetts as of Sept. 28, 1925, shows total deposits of \$58,871,716. This compares with \$58,871,716 of Sept. 28, 1924, and \$58,871,716 of Sept. 28, 1923. Deposits of \$52,475,973 of 95 trust companies as of June 30, 1925, and \$51,955,272 as of Oct. 1, 1924.

During the period ending June 30, 1925, \$2,284,968 from \$478,548,153 to \$500,821,121, while time deposits fell to \$1,662,506 from \$4,952,520 to \$3,870,615.

**ENORMOUS GAIN IN CHRYSLER EARNINGS**

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Expansion in the business of the Chrysler Corporation was reflected today in the announcement that net earnings for the third quarter total \$4,689,000 for the predecessor company—the Maxwell Motor Corporation—in the preceding quarter, and \$1,831,653 for the corresponding quarter last year.

The quarterly earnings, President Walter P. Chrysler announced, were equivalent to \$9.88 a share on the outstanding common stock, or at an annual rate of \$39.44 a share. No dividends are being paid at present on the common stock but the directors, meeting today, declared the regular preferred dividend of \$2 a share.

Net sales of Chrysler automobiles in the first nine months of the year, it was announced, were 180 per cent under those for the corresponding period last year, while earnings for this period were 35 times greater.

**BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN**

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The weekly return of the Bank of England compares as follows:

Oct. 29, 1925 Oct. 20, 21  
Circulation \$14,758,000 \$12,532,000  
Private deposits \$1,064,000 \$1,081,000  
Public deposits \$1,064,000 \$1,081,000  
Other securities \$1,064,000 \$1,081,000  
Reserves \$1,064,000 \$1,081,000  
From treasuries \$1,064,000 \$1,081,000  
Bullion \$1,064,000 \$1,081,000  
Bank rate 4 1/2 % 4 1/2 %

**FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION**

Federal Light & Traction (including consolidated reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1925)

Gross \$2,129,585 \$2,129,585  
Exp. at chg. \$2,129,585 \$2,129,585  
Surplus \$0 \$0  
Div. \$0 \$0

**WABASH EARNINGS GAIN**

Wabash for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reports surplus of \$4,524,750 after tax and charges, equal after preferred dividends to \$2.74 a share on 866,574 common shares, compared with \$2,325,517, or 2.74 cents a share on 866,574 common shares in the like period of 1924. Net income was \$4,524,750, or 5.24 cents a share on 866,574 common shares, compared with \$2,325,517, or 2.74 cents a share on 866,574 common shares in the like period of 1924.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

100 Abitibi	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
100 Adm. Ex.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Adv. R.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. Reduc.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. Rub.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. Steel	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. T. & L.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & A.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & S.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & T.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & U.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & V.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & W.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & X.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & Y.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & Z.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AA.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AB.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AC.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AD.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AE.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AF.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AG.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AH.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AI.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AJ.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AK.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AL.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AM.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AN.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AO.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AP.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AQ.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AR.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AS.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AT.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AU.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AV.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AW.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AX.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AY.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & AZ.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BA.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BB.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BC.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BD.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BE.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BF.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BG.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BH.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BI.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BJ.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BK.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BL.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BM.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BN.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BO.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BP.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BQ.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BR.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BS.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BT.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BU.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BV.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BW.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BX.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BY.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & BZ.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CA.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CB.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CC.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CD.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CE.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CF.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CG.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CH.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CI.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CJ.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CK.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CL.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CM.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CN.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CO.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CP.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CQ.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CR.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CS.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CT.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CU.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CV.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CW.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CX.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CY.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & CZ.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DA.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DB.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DC.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DD.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DE.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DF.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DG.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DH.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DI.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DJ.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DK.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DL.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DM.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DN.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DO.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DP.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DQ.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DR.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DS.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DT.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DU.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DV.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DW.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DX.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
100 Am. W. & DY.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2



NEW RECORDS  
FOR GENERAL  
MOTORS CORP.Earnings for Quarter and  
Nine Months Largest  
Ever Reported

General Motors Corporation established new earnings records for the third quarter and nine months periods. For the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925, the corporation reported net income of \$2,161,730 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after preferred and deferred dividends, to \$5.09 a share earned on 1,511,599 shares of common stock. This compares with \$10.24 and \$11.83 a share in third quarter of 1924.

The statement as usual reflects earnings of Fisher Body Corporation and General Motors Acceptance Corporation only to the extent of dividends received.

If General Motors Corporation equity in undivided profits of these two companies were included, the amount earned on the common stock for the quarter would be increased to \$5.55 a share, equivalent to \$11.83 a share.

Net income after depreciation and all charges for the first nine months of 1925 totaled \$7,424,946, equal after preferred and deferred dividends to \$13.27 a share on the new common, comparing with \$17,414,413 which after preferred and deferred dividends equaled \$15.18 a share on the new share basis in the corresponding period of 1924. The amount available for common is \$14.57 a share, including the equity of all subsidiaries.

The consolidated income account for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925, compares as follows:

	1925	1924
Net sales	\$1,517,892,396	\$1,010,321,521
Operating profit	3,409,712	1,661,523
Depreciation	4,309,755	2,556,635
Interest	1,409,712	1,010,321
Net income	2,161,730	1,010,321
Net profit	2,161,730	1,010,321
Net income	2,161,730	1,010,321
Net profit	2,161,730	1,010,321
Net income	2,161,730	1,010,321
Net profit	2,161,730	1,010,321

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president, says to stockholders: "Comparison of the above earnings with previous years indicates that this establishes a new record for the third quarter and for the nine months. The third quarter is substantially the same as the second quarter of the current year which in turn resulted in the largest earnings of any quarter of the history of the corporation."

"This has been accomplished in face of the fact that the corporation introduced its current series of cars in August. Production in July and August was, therefore, very materially affected with profits correspondingly reduced."

"However, both sales and earnings for September were the largest of any month of any year in the history of the corporation. The earnings for the nine months exceed those of any previous entire year."

"All divisions are operating successfully, and our outlook is encouraging. We feel that the future is bright and that the corporation is well positioned to meet the challenges of the future."

"While it is contrary to the corporation's policy to make any forecast as to the future, as things look at this time we expect to maintain very satisfactory schedules during the winter."

**MONEY MARKET**  
Call money—Boston New York  
Overnight rate—4 1/2%  
Outside money—4 1/2%  
Customer money—4 1/2%  
Indiv. cus. coll. loan—4 1/2%

**Clearing House Figures**  
Exchanges—\$1,000,000,000  
Year ago today—\$1,000,000,000  
Balance—\$1,000,000,000  
Year ago today—\$1,000,000,000  
P. R. bank credit—\$1,000,000,000

**Acceptance Market**  
Prime 60-day bills—2 1/2%  
60 days—2 1/2%  
90 days—2 1/2%  
120 days—2 1/2%  
180 days—2 1/2%  
270 days—2 1/2%  
360 days—2 1/2%

**Leading Central Bank Rates**  
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

City	Rate
Boston	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%
Chicago	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%
London	4 1/2%
Paris	4 1/2%
Brussels	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%
Berlin	4 1/2%
Frankfurt	4 1/2%
Stockholm	4 1/2%
Copenhagen	4 1/2%
Helsinki	4 1/2%
Oslo	4 1/2%
Stockholm	4 1/2%
Copenhagen	4 1/2%
Helsinki	4 1/2%
Oslo	4 1/2%

**Foreign Exchange Rates**  
Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table compared with the last previous figures:

Currency	Current	Previous
British pound	\$4.84 1/2	\$4.84 1/2
French franc	20.48 1/2	20.48 1/2
Belgian franc	65.45 1/2	65.45 1/2
Dutch guilder	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Swedish krona	4.66 1/2	4.66 1/2
Norwegian krone	4.66 1/2	4.66 1/2
Denmark krone	4.66 1/2	4.66 1/2
Spanish peseta	166.66 1/2	166.66 1/2
Portuguese escudo	200.00 1/2	200.00 1/2
Italian lira	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Japanese yen	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Chinese dollar	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Indian rupee	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Thai baht	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Siam satang	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Philippine peso	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Indonesian rupiah	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Malayan dollar	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Singapore dollar	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Siamese baht	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Thai baht	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Siam satang	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Philippine peso	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Indonesian rupiah	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Malayan dollar	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Singapore dollar	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2

NEW YORK BOND MARKET  
(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)Increase of 350 Per Cent  
Over 1924 Reported in  
the Palm Beaches

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Oct. 29 (Special).—The extraordinary increase in bank deposits as reported by leading banking institutions along the East Coast of Florida is an indication of the remarkable growth of the section, and has attracted the attention of the Federal Reserve Board. The bank deposits in the Palm Beaches, according to the latest figures, have increased by 350 per cent over 1924.

In the Palm Beaches there was shown a growth of 350 per cent over 1924. The figures for the year ended September 30, 1925, showed a total of \$44,948,348, as compared with \$13,630,014 at the corresponding date last year. September, usually a comparatively light month in the banks in the Palm Beaches, exceeded two or three times deposits at the height of the winter season.

In 15 days since the comptroller's reports were prepared eight banks reported an increase in deposits of nearly \$5,000,000. The Farmers Bank & Trust Company shows \$17,514,000; First American Bank & Trust Company, \$13,000,000; Palm Beach Bank & Trust Company, \$10,000,000; Commercial Bank, \$8,000,000; First Bank, \$7,000,000; Second Bank, \$6,000,000; Third Bank, \$5,000,000; Fourth Bank, \$4,000,000; Fifth Bank, \$3,000,000; Sixth Bank, \$2,000,000; Seventh Bank, \$1,000,000; Eighth Bank, \$1,000,000; Ninth Bank, \$1,000,000; Tenth Bank, \$1,000,000; Eleventh Bank, \$1,000,000; Twelfth Bank, \$1,000,000; Thirteenth Bank, \$1,000,000; Fourteenth Bank, \$1,000,000; Fifteenth Bank, \$1,000,000; Sixteenth Bank, \$1,000,000; Seventeenth Bank, \$1,000,000; Eighteenth Bank, \$1,000,000; Nineteenth Bank, \$1,000,000; Twentieth Bank, \$1,000,000; Twenty-first Bank, \$1,000,000; Twenty-second Bank, \$1,000,000; Twenty-third Bank, \$1,000,000; Twenty-fourth Bank, \$1,000,000; Twenty-fifth Bank, \$1,000,000; Twenty-sixth Bank, \$1,000,000; Twenty-seventh Bank, \$1,000,000; Twenty-eighth Bank, \$1,000,000; Twenty-ninth Bank, \$1,000,000; Thirtieth Bank, \$1,000,000; Thirty-first Bank, \$1,000,000; Thirty-second Bank, \$1,000,000; Thirty-third Bank, \$1,000,000; Thirty-fourth Bank, \$1,000,000; Thirty-fifth Bank, \$1,000,000; Thirty-sixth Bank, \$1,000,000; Thirty-seventh Bank, \$1,000,000; Thirty-eighth Bank, \$1,000,000; Thirty-ninth Bank, \$1,000,000; Fortieth Bank, \$1,000,000; Forty-first Bank, \$1,000,000; Forty-second Bank, \$1,000,000; Forty-third Bank, \$1,000,000; Forty-fourth Bank, \$1,000,000; Forty-fifth Bank, \$1,000,000; Forty-sixth Bank, \$1,000,000; Forty-seventh Bank, \$1,000,000; Forty-eighth Bank, \$1,000,000; Forty-ninth Bank, \$1,000,000; Fiftieth Bank, \$1,000,000; Fifty-first Bank, \$1,000,000; Fifty-second Bank, \$1,000,000; Fifty-third Bank, \$1,000,000; Fifty-fourth Bank, \$1,000,000; Fifty-fifth Bank, \$1,000,000; Fifty-sixth Bank, \$1,000,000; Fifty-seventh Bank, \$1,000,000; Fifty-eighth Bank, \$1,000,000; Fifty-ninth Bank, \$1,000,000; Sixtieth Bank, \$1,000,000; Sixty-first Bank, \$1,000,000; 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## EDITORIALS

A few weeks ago Mr. Lloyd George inaugurated the Liberal Land Campaign at a great meeting of agriculturists in the west of England. There has now been published the book upon which his campaign is based, "The Land and the Nation," which is described as the report of the Liberal Land Committee. But in fact as everybody knows it is Mr. Lloyd George himself who has been the moving power throughout, and not the least interesting part of the new campaign is the effect it may have upon his political fortunes. Is it the preliminary to a "come-back" as astonishing and as spectacular as that which has been staged during the last year by M. Caillaux in France?

## Mr. Lloyd George's Land Campaign

The basis of Mr. Lloyd George's campaign is the undisputed fact that British agriculture is in a bad way. The proportion of the soil under productive cultivation, the yield per acre, the number of people supported per acre, the proportion of the Nation's food supplies produced at home has been steadily declining for the past fifty years. Thus, in the voluminous statistics attached to the report, it is shown that Great Britain now only produces 23 per cent of its wheat and flour, 45 per cent of its meat, and 18 per cent of its butter, while only 7.2 per cent of its population is engaged in agriculture as opposed to 36 per cent in Germany and 40 per cent in France. There is, indeed, no difference of opinion as to the seriousness of the outlook for agriculture under present conditions. Opinions only differ as to the causes of the decline and the remedy which should be applied.

Some people attribute the decline in British farming to the development of the wheatlands of the United States, Canada and Russia, and of sheep and cattle rearing in South America and Australasia, the effect of which in lowering the prices of British agricultural produce began to be felt about 1870. It is certainly true that agriculture in Europe was badly hit at that time. But the statistics also prove that Holland and Denmark set to work to reorganize their agricultural methods without protection, and Germany and Belgium with protection, with the result that all these countries now show a greater yield from the soil and more agriculturists to the acre while Great Britain, which has done little reorganization, shows a steady decline. Inasmuch as the evidence proves that the soil of Great Britain is on the average more productive than that of the other countries mentioned, it is clear that foreign competition is not alone to blame.

Other people attribute the decline to an excessive concentration of the national enterprise and attention on manufacturing. There is certainly much truth in that. Since the advent of the industrial revolution agriculture has been the Cinderella of the Nation. National policy has been directed to helping the towns, and has neglected the rural districts. Energy and capital have gone into industry and not into farming. It is inherently impossible, too, for a small island like Great Britain to produce all the food supplies needed by an urban population of more than 40,000,000 people. Still this cannot by itself be an adequate explanation, for a huge town population creates an enormous market for farm produce at the British farmer's very door, and it is the Canadian, the Danish, the Argentine, and the Australasian farmers who take the best advantage of it.

Mr. Lloyd George, therefore, makes a different diagnosis. He believes that the biggest single cause of the trouble is an antiquated and obsolete landlord system. Under the older rural economy the landlord was both the most progressive agriculturist and the capitalist of his own countryside. Today he is neither. The great majority of landlords are neither practical nor progressive farmers themselves, and the heavy taxation of modern times, with the relative decline in land values, has so weakened them financially that they are not able to supply the capital constantly required to keep farming methods abreast of the times. Hence the landlord is a deadweight on the farming industry while the tenant, not being an owner, is unable to raise the capital required from banks or elsewhere.

Starting from this diagnosis, therefore, Mr. Lloyd George proposes that the state should buy out all landlords at a fair price, recover control of all agricultural land, and give to the existing tenants and all new agriculturists what he calls cultivating tenure, that is a tenure which is tantamount to ownership so long as they cultivate their land well. He has also proposals for land banks, agricultural education and so forth. His campaign has attracted little attention, as yet, from the great mass of the public, for they are chiefly interested in industrial problems. It has met with violent abuse from his political opponents and from vested interests, as is natural. It still remains to be seen what response it obtains from the farmers and agricultural laborers of the rural areas. On the answer to this question both land reform and Mr. Lloyd George's own future mainly depend.

The School Trustees' Association of British Columbia showed praiseworthy vision in registering, during the course of its recent annual convention in Victoria, strong objection to the present system under which government liquor profits are used to finance education in the Province. Particularly did the delegates object to the use of school officials for the tabulating of school population figures whereon to base the distribution of liquor profits, and a resolution was passed asking that the education machinery of the Province be dissociated from this work altogether. Speakers at the convention deplored the presence of a system under which children would grow up with the knowledge that their education had been paid for out of the profits of a liquor business, even though that business was carried on by the Government. Is the world gaining an increasing sense of abhorrence for the liquor traffic and all that is included in it, or not?

Not many years ago apprehension was expressed by many thoughtful persons in the United States because of what was deemed an increasing tendency toward what they declared to be a centralization of power and authority in the Government at Washington. It was even insisted that an organized and determined effort was being made by those high in official circles gradually to lessen state autonomy, and to assert and enforce, arbitrarily if necessary, what was at some time to be declared to be a supreme federal dictatorship. The warning note, sounded in political campaigns and in the public press, was not inspired alone by those who had long been identified with the defenders of so-called states' rights. By many others the tendency, or alleged tendency, was deemed dangerous, if not actually destructive.

## States' Rights and States' Responsibilities

It may be that this more or less popular appraisal, this readiness to challenge a too liberal interpretation of constitutional prerogatives, if indeed there was a conscious or deliberate intent so to enlarge upon the established province of the Chief Executive, of Congress, and of the court of last resort, opportunistically and convincingly reasserted a fundamental which can never hereafter be carelessly or intentionally disregarded. One thing is certain. It is that despite the continued enactment of what may be termed concurrent or co-ordinate laws and the larger effort, now apparent, to establish what shall finally approach a desired uniformity in state and national legislation, there exists the purpose to delimit and define both national and state legislation so clearly as to avoid any possibility of overlapping or encroachment.

But even a more marked tendency is now manifested. It has taken concrete form in the movement, sponsored by the governors of many of the states, to induce Congress to retire absolutely from the field of inheritance taxation. This somewhat polite assertion of state, as opposed to federal prerogatives, has been taken as a text by President Coolidge, if he is correctly quoted by "a White House spokesman," in outlining his approval of even a broader assertion of state authority, and incidentally of a broader assumption of state responsibilities. Thus, in so far as the titular exponent of federal power and authority is able to speak conclusively, the pendulum has swung back from the extreme point it seemed to have reached in the days of the Roosevelt régime, not perhaps to the farthest point in the opposite direction, but, it is to be hoped, near its equilibrium.

It should not be forgotten, however, that in this more or less definite adventure along the road of rational and constructive concurrent and co-ordinated government, the federal authority has assumed responsibilities and entered upon commitments which cannot now, or even later, be put aside. The President himself recognizes one of these as the defined policy of the Government to aid in the construction and maintenance of trunk highways. But he insists that if the federal revenues are to be reduced or depleted through a surrender of the assumed right to tax inheritances, leaving this income to the several states, there must be a withdrawal of some items of federal aid now extended by an appropriation of public funds. Any effort to amend or delimit these general processes must be wisely undertaken. There is not so much the need of decentralizing authority as of defining and apportioning responsibilities where concurrent or co-ordinated effort is not essential, and of a reassertion and exercise of that joint or common power which it has been agreed shall forever be assumed as a common responsibility. Those powers and that authority are nowhere better or more clearly defined than in the Constitution itself. No confusions or evasions are possible if its direct language is followed. Under its sane and unmistakable construction the rights, as well as the responsibilities of the states and of the central governing authority itself, are plainly and unequivocally set down.

It seems incongruous, though it is really perfectly natural, that in the effort now being put forth by the American Hotel Association, restaurant keepers and the United States Army, to invent unbreakable china and glass, many thousands of plates and samples of plate glass, as well as innumerable kinds of crockery, have been broken in the tests. Figures available show that dish destruction is one of the most costly items in the account of American hotels, millions of dollars being spent yearly on this score alone. For the conduct of the tests a machine has been built capable of exerting pressure up to 100,000 pounds, and so constructed that it will smash pieces of the most resistant wareglass. The only trouble is that if such indestructible material is ever invented, the ten-cent stores will nearly go out of business.

Original and subsequent gifts, totaling \$250,000, which made possible the founding of what is called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans," have been apportioned to provide one hundred and fifty panels and niches, to be appropriately dedicated before the year 2000. The rule first prescribed provided that only men and women who were native-born Americans could be considered as eligible as candidates for places in the Hall of Fame. But in 1914 a change in the constitution of the governing association removed the discrimination against those of foreign ancestry. Prior to the election recently held, and subsequent to the change in the rules, the names of Alexander Hamilton, Louis Agassiz and Roger Williams had been added to the list of foreign-born Americans honored. At the last election John Paul Jones officially became an "immortal."

Only one other candidate, Edwin Booth, received the required number of votes at the election in which John Paul Jones was chosen, although the electors were permitted, under the limitations fixed, to choose twelve names this year. It is provided that the governing

council shall invite nominations from the public, and that every nomination seconded by a member of the senate of the University of New York, trustee and administrator of the fund, shall be submitted to an electorate of "one hundred eminent citizens selected by the senate." There was no dearth of candidates proposed. It would seem that from the long list ten others besides those elected might properly have been chosen. Those nominated, whose names failed to receive the required three-fifths of the total vote cast, were Samuel Adams, John Jay, "Stonewall" Jackson, Matthew Fontaine Maury, Benjamin Rush, Noah Webster, Philip H. Sheridan, Walt Whitman, William Penn, George Rogers Clark, Nathaniel Greene, John S. Copley, Cyrus W. Field, William Lloyd Garrison, Horace Bushnell, Dorothea L. Dix, Adoniram Judson, Henry H. Richardson, Sidney Lanier, Benjamin Thompson, Henry D. Thoreau, Wendell Phillips, Charles Bulfinch, Paul Revere, and James Otis.

Any popular estimate probably would accord to at least ten of these illustrious names an honored place among the great men and women of the past. One wonders by what measure or standard fame is judged. Only those who have passed from the scene of worldly action a quarter of a century or more before their names are offered can be considered as candidates. With this lapse of time surely there can remain no personal, political or religious animosities. Those called, of course, must take places assigned to them among those chosen as representatives of America's highest ideals. But "Stonewall" Jackson's bust might appropriately stand alongside that of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Daniel Farragut, and even that of Ulysses S. Grant. Likewise that of Philip H. Sheridan might appropriately stand with those of William T. Sherman and Andrew Jackson. Paul Revere could rank with any of the patriots of his time, Walt Whitman with Samuel L. Clemens, Thoreau with Cooper, William Lloyd Garrison with Phillips Brooks, Samuel Adams with Franklin and Jefferson, Bulfinch with Gilbert Stuart, and William Penn and George Rogers Clark with Daniel Boone, George Bancroft, and John Lathrop Motley.

Gratifying assurance is found in the realization that it is not in the measure of "official" recognition accorded that those who have rendered conspicuous public service are honored. There may remain for those whose names have not received the required number of votes no place in some hall of fame constructed by men's hands, but they are not without honor nevertheless. By unselfish sacrifice, by clear vision, by courage, by unrewarded service even in some lost cause, they have made for themselves enduring places in history and in the hearts of a grateful posterity. There are no circumscribing limitations to this larger "hall of fame." In it there are niches for all who have gained or may gain the true realization of service.

## Random Ramblings

Senator Reed of Missouri, arguing a case in a court in Kansas City, asked his opponents a single hypothetical question of 37,500 words. What had habits one gets into in having the tireless Congressional Record for an audience!

One does not know whether it was a courtesy or a discourtesy on the part of the Senator to frame this question in such a way that the opposition, after restraining themselves long enough to read clear through it, will be expected to answer all their feelings of sorrow or scorn, annoyance or pleasure, within the range of eloquence of the single words, "Yes" or "No."

Sir Robert Horne, the former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, sailing for home on the Majestic after one of his frequent visits to the United States, remarked in an interview on the wit and wit of the people here, adding that "I can see nothing that can stop it from continuing." For our part, we are not even looking.

Radio sets, a dispatch from London says, are now excluded from importation into Venezuela because the Government there, being unable to prevent some of the companies from broadcasting dance music in the afternoon, has to find some other way of getting the people to work. A simpler expedient, it seems, might be for the Government to use the same wavelengths to send out lectures on home economics.

Among the commemorations now afoot in various places are: one by the Dutch in New York on the three hundredth anniversary of the purchase of Manhattan Island from the Indians by their ancestors, which, considering that though they were the English and later the Americans who really got it, seems to be an exhibition of the most unbounded good nature; one contemplated in London to honor William Willett for introducing the idea of daylight saving time; one in Berlin to honor Jonas Hanway, an English traveler and philanthropist, who defeated the rain in London on Oct. 28, 1750, by introducing to the Western world an umbrella he had brought from China; though why Berlin should be the only place to notice it is incomprehensible, when every Londoner will agree that in his own city no event in British history is more abundantly saluted; one in Philadelphia to let the world know that the Declaration of Independence was signed there in 1776, and that the city has not been the same since; and one in Cambrai, France, in honor of Mme. Marie Harel, who in 1771 gave to the world in the name of her husband, her new discovery, one of the most delectable of cheeses.

Feet, of course, are not supposed to loom very large in international conferences, and so if those of Senator Reed of Utah did in the recent debt negotiations, as a Paris daily paper says, when the Senator in a moment of linguistic laziness laid them on the table, as the parliamentary phrase has it, the sight may have attracted some attention. Last America's recent French guests he unduly impressed by this apparent adaptation from the back porch, however, we hasten to assure them of its ancient sanction, which they will note in a trip to London, where the members of the British Cabinet and the leaders of the opposition parties spend their lackadaisical moments suspended by their necks and heels in the Mother of Parliaments.

A dispatch describing the conflict between Greece and Bulgaria said that as fast as each army would take a new town, the other would take another new one. That, if true, at least represents an improvement on the last war, in which often the opposing armies tried to occupy the same place.

Two gentlemen visit two different places: "New York, Oct. 24 (AP)—An invitation extended to Arthur Henderson, Home Secretary in the British Labor Cabinet headed by Ramsay MacDonald, to address a Hartford (Conn.) Y. M. C. A. luncheon of business men, was withdrawn because of a protest by the National Security League. The League had not objected to Mr. Henderson, personally, but to the ideas for which he stood."

"Berlin, Oct. 24 (Special Cable to the New York Times)—Ramsay MacDonald, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, arrived in Berlin tonight from Prague. He was received by representatives of the British Embassy and the German Government. He is a guest of the British Ambassador, Lord D'Abernon."

## Autumn Coloring in the Danish Riviera

Perhaps nowhere else in the Scandinavian north do land and sea blend in more harmonious colors than along the coast country that stretches from Copenhagen, upward to where the shore of Zealand points into the Kattegat. Indeed, the historic sound between Denmark and Sweden almost always leaves an indelible imprint on the traveler who for the first time views the quiet splendor of this waterway between the Baltic and the great open water to the north.

Even for those who repeatedly have visited Denmark and passed through the Sound on their eastward journey from the New World to the Old there is still an ever-changing panorama to be met the receptive eye. And it is not for nothing that travelers who have revelled in all the glories of this land and seascape have called the country that faces the Sound on its western boundary the Danish "Riviera."

That the name is well bestowed is evident from the numerous visitors who year after year crowd this part of Denmark and find the northern atmosphere so much to their liking. It is in fact the exact counterpart, if geographical considerations are not taken into account, of the southern shore where the real Riviera itself stands unrivaled among its fellows. But there is nevertheless something about the Danish picture that places it apart from anything else in the Old World.

There are three ways in which to enjoy the matchless picture that the Sound and shore afford the visitor: the steamship route, the automobile road and the railway that runs from Copenhagen to Gilleleje. Each mode of transportation possesses its own particular charm. Perhaps the water route furnishes the most interesting view at first, since it opens up to the stranger's gaze resorts after resorts which in the summer months are replete with all the life that characterizes such gathering points for city dwellers, bent on escaping the encompassing atmosphere of the capital.

Among the first objects of interest is the great bathing establishment "Helgoland" which has become so popular among Copenhageners. Being in such close proximity to the city, it has become a haven of rest and refuge to thousands who are unable to settle permanently for the summer months away from their daily tasks. But where the means afford it, numerous hotels that dot the shore and villa after villa, give further evidence of the pleasurable comfort that is to be had in this wonderful region along the Sound.

Further to the north lie scores of other resorts, each with its individual clientele, certain of the places containing colonies of artists, writers and musicians plan-

ning for the coming season. And there, its well known, spire pointed skyward, we have Kronborg Castle, the Elsinore of Hamlet's time, with green-grown rock glistening in the sun as it must have shown when Shakespeare's players trod the board in the courtyard and the Bard himself here found the plot for his drama about the Prince of Denmark.

The Danish summer is brief, but as a rule it is mild and of great beauty and may be said to last from the tender green of the budding trees in May to the wonderful brilliance of color culminating in the early fall. When traveling by sea it is not so easy to observe the changing foliage of the woods that lie further inland along the Sound. But when making the trip by motorcar one is afforded excellent opportunities to see what stretches along the inland stretches, while the Sound itself lies like a silver ribbon a little distance beyond to the left.

Elsinore Castle assumes a quite different aspect as the visitor passes it on land, and if time is too short for stopping, it is interesting to learn in passing that this castle is the finest specimen of renaissance construction of its kind in Denmark. It is situated on the coast at the narrowest point of the Sound between Denmark and Sweden. From the bastions there is a magnificent view across the water. The town of Elsinore itself is rich in old buildings, including a fine Carmelite monastery. Over all lies an atmosphere of venerable tradition and it is not difficult to let the imagination have free range as the thought travels back to Shakespeare's time.

Famed as is the Italian Riviera for the blueness of the water that skirts its shore, it is hard to believe that it can excite in ultra-marine effect what its own power presents as the sun descends along that undulating surface with hundreds of white sails setting their marks here and there, and ships of greater dimensions going up and down the watercourse.

There comes one of the Scandinavian-American Line's steamers bringing its luminescent cargo from America and bound for the great free port of Copenhagen. The year 1925 will go down in the history of the line because of the large number of Danish-Americans revisiting the mother country, one ship alone having carried 800 of these returning sons and daughters of Denmark who have found new homes in the Western world.

The east coast of Zealand that stretches with that magnificent outlook on the Sound, an well afford to stand alone as evidence of Danish natural beauty of that quiet kind that belongs to September and October, and invites to a momentous reflection with the sterner periods not far distant.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

The Fascist Government having definitely secured its direct and unchecked control over the administration of the state, such as no previous government had ever enjoyed in this country, has now turned its attention to the municipal bodies. The Minister for Home Affairs, Luigi Federzoni, has devised a new law aiming at giving the Central Government full control of local administration, making them directly responsible to the Ministerial authority in Rome. All the communes with a population of less than 5000 inhabitants, that is, 7366 communes out of a total of 9148 existing in the Italian kingdom, will be governed by the podestà, or Royal Commissioner, without the assistance of town councils.

In the big centers the city council will continue to exist as formerly, but a striking innovation in the election of its members will be introduced, as the persons qualified as belonging to "any organization aiming at the overthrow of the existing political régime" are ineligible as town councilors. Thus Fascist hope to have all the power in their exclusive hands. What advantages, other than those just mentioned, will accrue to the state by this radical internal reform it is difficult to see. Its application will necessitate the introduction of a new item in the budget, as the podestà and all those who assist in fulfilling public duties become civil servants, and must accordingly be paid by the state.

Umberto Zanotti-Blanco, a well-known Italian philanthropist, is the promoter of a scheme to utilize the abandoned Certosa, or monastery, of Capri as a home for intellectual workers of all nationalities. About two years ago the Mayor of Capri put forward a similar suggestion, and requested the League of Nations to make the island of Capri the seat of the Committee on Intellectual Relations, but while the proposal was accepted in theory it was never carried into effect. A committee of French and German writers, among whom were Romain Rolland and Maximilian Harden, made an appeal to the intellectual classes of all the world for the foundation of such an institute at Capri, pointing out that under existing political conditions in Europe the intellectual classes were hampered considerably in their work. This appeal was readily met by a group of Italian writers, and Signor Zanotti made a handsome contribution toward the foundation of the institute. He hopes to raise the necessary funds in a short time, and appeals are being made to the leading universities and academies of the world. The Belgian and Czechoslovak governments have already promised their support, and the Italian Government will probably contribute by giving the free use of the Certosa to the intellectual workers.

Verona, famous for its association with the love story of the hapless Juliet, will soon be able to give its admirers greater satisfaction for their visit to the historic town. With the passing of time the house of Juliet became neglected and surrounded by barnyards, stables and other unromantic details which are usually to be found in such places. But the immortal balcony from where Juliet breathed her love still stands, and when Miss Vera Bloom paid a visit to the place, she was moved with the sight, and started a movement toward a complete restoration. Jane Cowi, the American actress, admirable in her rôle of Juliet, is assisting in the enterprise and has organized for the purpose a Juliet club. The Verona municipal authorities have given their consent toward the restoration, and funds from thousands of admirers of Juliet are daily coming in.

The unpublished codices of Livy, whose reported discovery last year in the archives of the suppressed monasteries at Naples had created so much excitement in the literary world, have cropped up once more and are again attracting public attention. It will be remembered how a year ago a Neapolitan scholar, Dr. di Martirio Fusco, claimed to have found all the lost books of Livy's history. As he, however, had refused to produce proofs of this find, the Italian Government appointed a commission to investigate the matter, and Dr. Fusco was apparently obliged to admit that his researches had been fruitless. Now, after a full twelve months' silence, a learned professor, G. L. Perugi, the inventor of a photographic deciphering system, has published a pamphlet bluntly affirming that Dr. Fusco had hidden the truth from the Government by making a false statement at the time of the investigation.

Obviously it is the deliberate intention of Professor Perugi to force Dr. Fusco into some sort of disclosure. Indeed, he puts some very pertinent questions to the alleged discoverer of the Livy codices, the answers to which would certainly throw light on his complicated matter. "Where are the codices that Dr. Fusco about two years ago or so showed to some friends, among them a Russian, and had examined by those friends who published a declaration concerning them? To what end did Dr. Fusco urge a special convocation of the Naples Academy of Art if he knew that he did not possess any unpublished codices worthy of examination?" Dr. Fusco has not yet made any reply to the pamphlet and great curiosity is felt on the line he will take in self-defense, and on the possible disclosures he will have to make on the lost works of Livy.

An American engineer, Hans Hartmann, who for the past fifteen years has been studying oceanography, has invented a diving apparatus, which will enable him to reach a depth of 3000 feet below the sea. He is now in Naples together with six companions, and will soon start explorations in the Mediterranean basin, which has afforded so much material for legendary tales of sunken cities, including the lost continent of Atlantis. The apparatus, constructed in Germany by the Krupp firm,

consists of a heavy plunger, in the shape of a torpedo, and is supplied with electricity for a powerful searchlight, photographic instruments and oxygen tanks which can supply air to two men for thirty-six hours. It is lowered like an anchor and fastened to a crane on a ship, and is so constructed that if it unfortunately breaks away it can rise to the surface by its own power. The experience of Mr. Hartmann and his past attempts near the island of Ischia, in the Gulf of Naples, promise a success to his coming explorations.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are disregarded.

## "The Needs of the Railroads"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I read with much interest the last two of the series of railroad articles published in the Monitor of Sept. 15 and 16. I also read with even more interest your splendid editorial published in the issue of Sept. 17, entitled "The Needs of the Railroads."

It is indeed officials are responsible for a great deal of misrepresentation as to the condition, and the causes of this condition, of the western transcontinental railroads, and particularly the northwestern transcontinental railroads. This is especially the case in connection with the question of Panama Canal competition and the movement of our cars.

We folks in the interior of the west appreciate, fully as much as any people in the Nation can appreciate, the importance of railroads in the development of the country. We would not for one minute wish to see our transcontinental railroads crippled and their efficiency lessened. On the contrary, it is to our interest to see them healthy, vigorous and prosperous. We covet the opportunity of working with these railroad officials and co-operating with other agencies in solving the railroad problem, whatever it may be. We are desirous of doing our full share in seeing to it that justice is done in full measure for the investors in railroad securities. We want securities in northwestern railroads to be an attractive investment, and whatever we can do to bring this about we are anxious to take our part in.

The difficulty we are laboring under is that the railroads do not approach us with clean hands. The railroad officials have never met us fairly and openly in a way that we could sit down and work with them. There are more than 10,000,000 people living in the interior of the west who have for years suffered the grossest of freight-rate discriminations under a law known as the fourth-rate discrimination, or long and short haul clause, of the Transportation Act. It has been the practice from the time the railroads were first built in the west to charge a higher freight rate from eastern points to interior points of the west than was charged for hauling the same commodity from the east on through to the Pacific coast. We fought this discrimination for twenty-five or thirty years. On March 15, 1918, by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the westbound rate discriminations were ironed out, and since March 15, 1918, the people of the interior have had terminal rates on all westbound shipments that is, manufactured products purchased in the eastern markets and brought west.

By terminal rates you will understand, of course, that I mean that the rate from Chicago to Spokane is the same as the rate from Chicago to Seattle, although the Seattle shipment goes right through to the coast 350 miles. The rate from Boston to Billings, Mont., is the same as the rate from Boston to Portland, though the Portland goods go right through Billings, 1000 miles further on. The rate from New York to South Dakota points is the same as the rate from New York to Seattle, although the Seattle haul is 1500 or more miles longer.

Now this is the condition that has existed for more than seven years. Surely that is discrimination enough when interior communities pay the same rate for sometimes only half the service that is given to coastal points on the Pacific Ocean. This condition we are not quarreling with, however. We are anxious to maintain this situation. It has caused no hardship and it has given us an opportunity to develop during the last seven years. On the other hand, the railroads are constantly seeking to return to the old discrimination. We are more than one case before the Interstate Commerce Commission than the railroads immediately file a new application, and once more 10,000,000 people are made defendants in a lawsuit.

You can readily understand the terrible handicap that 10,000,000 people are under when they attempt to organize and defend their interests against a closely knit cohesive organization such as the transcontinental railroads. It means that we must stand perpetually mobilized on the firing line, so to speak, to protect our interests. Right now there is pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission an application for a new rate discrimination to return to those same discriminations. Although the examiner who heard the case recommended in our favor a year ago, that is, he recommended that the application be denied, the decision of the commission has not yet been rendered. You can readily see that it is almost if not as great a handicap to our business development to be under this constant threat of discrimination as the actual discrimination would be. How can you expect business men to invest capital in a country where they may be at any time subjected to a rate discrimination that would take their territory and business away from them?

I will point this issue more specifically in a later letter if you will grant me space.

JAMES A. FORD,  
Secretary-Treasurer, Spokane Chamber of Commerce,  
Spokane, Wash.